The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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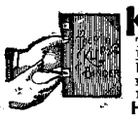

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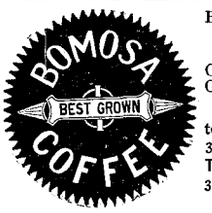

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

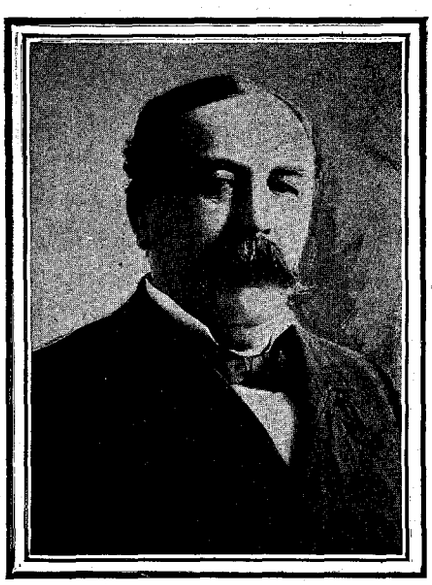
INVESTIGATING THE BIG RAILROAD MERGER.

THE announcement made by Attorney-General Knox that the President has directed him to bring suit under the Sherman anti-trust law for the dissolution of the Northern Securities Company (the merger of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads) has made no small stir. Governor Van Sant, of Minnesota, says he is "delighted" over the decision, and Attorney-General Douglas, of the same State, declares that he is "elated"; but in Wall Street a different feeling prevails. "Security markets in New York, London, Paris, and Berlin," says the New York *Herald*, "were demoralized by the announcement," and the New York *Tribune* declares that "not since the assassination of President McKinley has the stock market had such a sudden and severe shock." "It is like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky," said one prominent capitalist. "Certainly the sudden dash of the Executive into the controversy while the Supreme Court—a coordinate branch of the Government—has it under advisement," remarks the New York *Mail and Express*, "is not likely to be regarded by reasonable people as the most appropriate manner in which action by the President should be initiated." And the New York *Sun* expresses a similar opinion. It is keenly remarked by the Baltimore *Herald*, however, that the consternation in Wall Street "would seem to prove that many brokers and holders of similar securities were extremely doubtful as to the right and wrong of the case," and it adds that "this, then, should be taken as the most positive of all proofs that the President was fully authorized under the circumstances to direct the Attorney-General to have the whole matter decided by the highest tribunal created by the Constitution."

The case before the Supreme Court, referred to above, is a motion of the attorney-general of Minnesota asking leave to file a bill of complaint against the Northern Securities Company on the ground that its charter is a violation of the constitution of Minnesota. The decision of the Court was being awaited with great interest, but the suit of Attorney-General Knox now supersedes it in importance. Some think the President might have waited for the Court's decision on this case before starting another one. *The Mail and Express* says his action is "beyond comprehension." The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, however, points out that the two cases "are framed on entirely separate lines," and a decision against the Minnesota litigants would not "put the Attorney-General and the President in the awkward predicament they would be in if the subject-matter in the two cases intersected each other."

Instead of disregarding the feelings of Wall Street, the President is said by the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* to have had the utmost consideration for them. He says:

"The public announcement was made with the advice of the President to prevent any great disturbance in values on the stock exchanges, which was feared if it came in some other way. It was explained that the Supreme Court of the United States is expected to deliver a decision in the application of the attorney-general of the State of Minnesota at an early day. This decision may be handed down on Monday.



GOVERNOR VAN SANT, OF MINNESOTA,
Who Began the Opposition to the Merger.

"The Court may grant the application, or, which is more likely, it may deny the application and declare lack of jurisdiction.

"Such a decision ordinarily would have the effect of 'boosting' stocks. But this will not happen now in view of the fact that the intention of the Administration to break up this combination, if it can, whether the Minnesota appeal is denied or not, will put the public on its guard and prevent a big rise in the stock, followed by what otherwise might have been a panicky decline should the intention of the Government have been withheld until the Government's suit was actually brought.

"The President looks for full justice to be done in this matter. He takes the position that he is just as much bound to act if the public interests are threatened and the laws violated by the Northern Securities Company as he would be if a grave riot were in progress and disorderly persons were destroying the property of Messrs. Morgan, Hill, and Harriman, in violation of United States laws, and State authorities, incapable of enforcing public order, called on him for United States troops to put the riot down.

"The President is making no threats and indulging in no buncombe. There has been no conflict between the President and Attorney-General Knox and Secretary Root over this question. The President and the Attorney-General are in absolute harmony. It can also be stated that the Attorney-General is quite as much in earnest as the President, and that he has no personal feeling in the matter one way or another. He believes he will win the case he has undertaken for the Government. It will be a matter of professional pride for him to win it, especially in view of the fact that he will have pitted against him three of the greatest lawyers in the country—one of them John W. Griggs, his predecessor in office, and two of them, John G. Johnson and

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W. D. Guthrie, who were mentioned for the position which he now holds."

Says *The Wall Street Journal:*

"The case may have some political aspect. Charges were made in Congress the other day to the effect that the Administration did not dare to take measures against the trusts. It is hardly to be supposed that the President's action was in response to a taunt, but he may have thought there would be no harm in showing independence on this point.

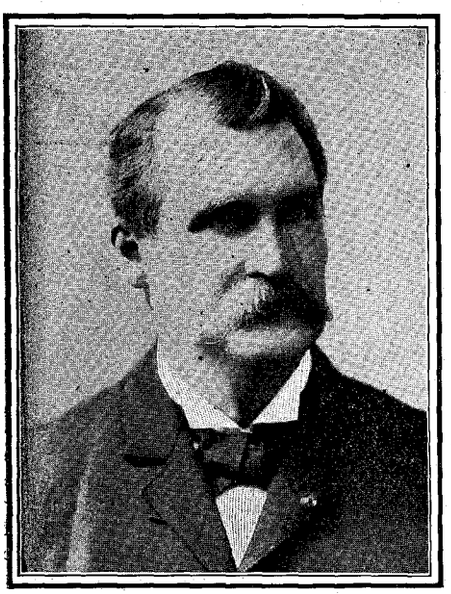
"Marketwise, the most important effect will be the check that will be given to allied enterprises. The interests that have securities combinations in mind will be compelled to wait a decision in this case, and this will probably prevent some activities in the market which would have otherwise been seen. Whatever the outcome, the immediate effect will be delay.

"The action of the President brings the whole matter to a test on the vital points, and, moreover, does so in a fashion that admits of no misconstruction of motives. Heretofore, when private individuals have instituted proceedings in matters where large financial interests have been concerned, they have laid themselves open to charges of stock-jobbing and blackmailing, and these charges have been invariably made by a section of the press, no matter upon what grounds action was brought or relief sought. The mere opposition to plans concurred in by large interests has been invariably represented as corrupt in its origin. No doubt in many cases it has been corrupt.

"In the present case, however, all such objections and criticisms fall to the ground, and, in view of the general interest in this question of combinations, it is very desirable that a typical case shall be tried out on its merits as soon as possible. This has been rendered possible by President Roosevelt's action."

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN.

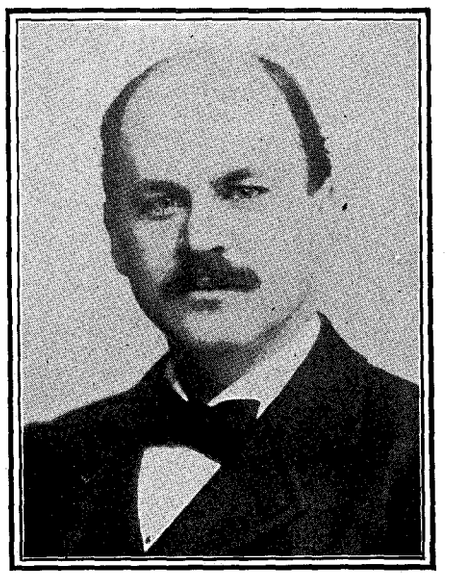
WHAT is considered by many the best book that has come to light in this country on the control of the social evil in cities, appears in the form of a report by the "Committee of Fifteen," which has been dealing with this problem in New York City. The major part of the book is devoted to a weighing of the results of municipal regulation, or "reglementation," in European cities, prepared by Mr. Alvin S. Johnson, instructor in economics in Bryn Mawr College; and the Committee says of his work that "in no other publication can there be found so comprehensive or so clear a statement of the problems involved."



STATE SENATOR JOHN RAINES,
Author of the "Raines Law."

The abolition of the social vice the Committee does not appear to consider possible. "Experience has shown," it declares, "the futility of measures that aim to abolish the evil." Governmental or municipal regulation is considered at great length, the Committee reaching the conclusion that the system has proved a conspicuous failure. "After a hundred years of experience, and with practically unlimited power to deal with prostitution as it will, the most perfect of police administrations, that of Paris," it is found, "is manifestly unable to cope with it," and "New York presents a more difficult problem with respect to reglementation than Paris or Berlin." There are also strong moral reasons against attempted regulation. The New York *Evening Post* says:

"Primarily this work will bring joy to the hearts of those men and women, the world over, who, like Mrs. Josephine E. Butler, have given their lives to opposing government regulation—the system by which the state or the municipality becomes a partner in the traffic, and endeavors to make vice safe and easy. The futility of this endeavor from every point of view is absolutely demonstrated by the Committee's monograph. The alleged sanitary advantages are shown to have little or no foundation in fact, and to be of no importance as compared with the moral disadvantages. The Committee affirms that moral grounds alone would have led them to declare government regulation intolerable. This alleged panacea for what the Committee rightly characterizes as 'an infinitely complex phenomenon, intangible and indefinable,' full of 'practical and moral difficulties,' it denounces as 'no panacea at all,' and the facts and statistics bear it out beyond question. The arguments here collected will be an inspiration and an aid to anti-regulationists for decades to come, and should forever silence the superficial thinker who sees in government control an easy way out, merely because it has been attempted abroad. The moral sentiment in American cities has long been irrevocably and irremovably set against regulation. But if it were not, this beacon of the Committee would of itself prevent the steering of so false a course."



WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, JR.,
Chairman of the "Committee of Fifteen."

If abolition and state control are both impossible, what does the Committee recommend, then? Moral regulation. It recommends the reformation of the "Raines-law hotels," and, as *The Evening Post* observes, the Committee's *exposé* of the "almost inconceivably nefarious part the Raines-law hotel has played in the recent great spread of vice in this city will astonish even those who believed themselves familiar with the subject." There does not seem to be any evil feature of this and its allied forms of vice that these "hotels" have not made worse. Since the committee's report was published, Senator Raines has introduced into the New York State legislature some amendments to his law which he thinks will kill the "fake" hotels that have caused much of the evil. The Committee also makes other recommendations which seem intended to "lead not into temptation" the young and those born to unfortunate surroundings and influences, and to "deliver from evil" those who so desire. After discussing these recommendations at some length, the Committee summarizes them in the following paragraph:

"The better housing of the poor, purer forms of amusement, the raising of the condition of labor, especially of female labor, better moral education, minors more and more withdrawn from the clutches of vice by means of reformatories, the spread of contagion checked by more adequate hospital accommodations, the evil itself unceasingly condemned by public opinion as a sin against morality, and punished as a crime with stringent penalties whenever it takes the form of a public nuisance—these are the methods of dealing with it upon which the members of the

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Committee have united, and from which they hope for the abatement of some of the worst of its consequences at present, and for the slow and gradual restriction of its scope in the future."

A CHARGE AGAINST PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

A CONTROVERSY has been started in a charge made by the New York correspondent of the London *Times* that President McKinley, on the eve of the war, suppressed friendly overtures by Spain, and thus caused war when he might have had peace. This charge is credited by the London *Saturday Review* and the New York *Evening Post*. The former says: "We never thought the Americans went into that war with clean hands, but we had not conceived that they were soiled as *The Times's* correspondent suggests or rather affirms." According to those responsible for this charge, Secretary Day, on March 27, 1898, instructed Minister Woodford to demand an armistice between the Spaniards and Cubans, and the "immediate revocation of reconcentrado order." Spain at once complied with these demands, revoking the reconcentrado order and providing for the relief of homeless Cubans, and on April 5 Minister Woodford cabled the full text of a proclamation, which the Queen offered to issue before noon of the next day, offering an armistice to last until October 6. Independence for Cuba was not asked. On April 11, the charge runs, the President sent in his message, turning over the matter to Congress, but without saying that Spain had met every demand, and not mentioning the reconcentrado matter at all. One portion of his message, referring not to the note of April 5, but to another one received April 10, was as follows:

'Yesterday, and since the preparation of the foregoing message, official information was received by me that the latest decree of the Queen Regent of Spain directs General Blanco, in order to prepare and facilitate peace, to proclaim a suspension of hostilities, the duration and details of which have not yet been communicated to me. This fact, with every other pertinent consideration, will, I am sure, have your just and careful attention in the solemn deliberations upon which you are about to enter. If this measure attains a successful result, then our aspirations as a Christian, peace-loving people will be realized. If it fails, it will only be another justification for our contemplated action."

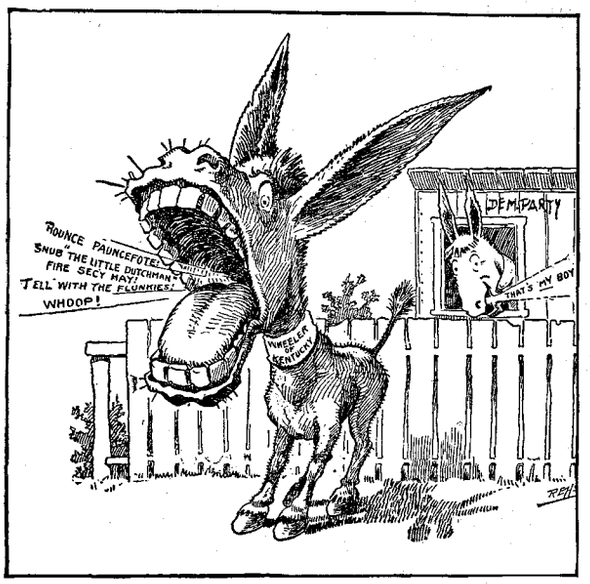
The New York *Evening Post* charges that the despatch of April 5 was "suppressed," and "was, in fact, jealously guarded in the State Department for more than three years." It goes on to say:

"Some people get angry when told that President McKinley, at that crisis, 'abdicated.' But he himself admitted it. In his answer, through Mr. Day, to General Woodford's urgent appeal, he said, 'The President can not assume to influence the action of the American Congress.' But who said that? Why, the man who had in his own hands the entire negotiation. It was his sworn duty, his solemn obligation, to conduct the affair alone, and to report to Congress, if he could, a completed solution of the grave international problem. Yet, instead of seizing eagerly upon the great concession by Spain, and using it to build up an honorable peace, he turned politely away with the remark that he could not think of undertaking to influence Congress! There was the unmistakable surrender of the powers and duties of a great office. What we assert is that a determined Executive, at once accepting and publishing General Woodford's despatch, hailing it, as he well might, as a great triumph for American diplomacy, and throwing his superseded message into the waste-basket, where it belonged, could have rallied such a peace party throughout the country that a Congress mad for war would have been brought to a muttering submission. There was the great opportunity to prevent the war. It was an 'inevitable' war only in the sense that the President of the day was one who would inevitably yield to the pressure of hot-headed Congressmen. 'In war,' said Napoleon, '*men* are nothing, and *a man* is everything.' Unluckily, that man was wanting in those critical days of April, 1898."

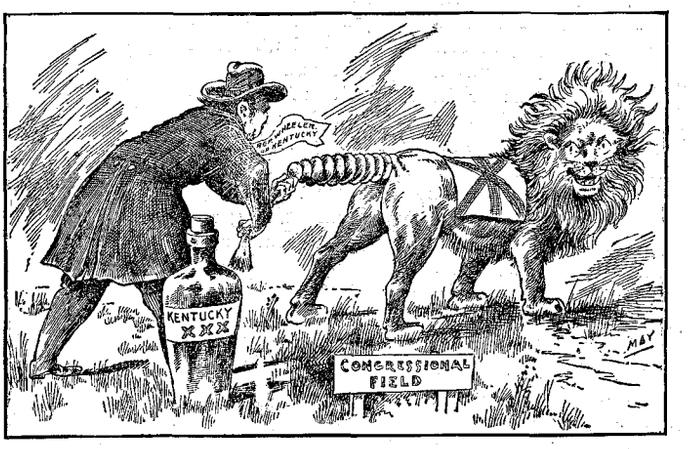
On the other side, the New York *Commercial Advertiser* declares that the charge is "absurd," and is only part of an attempt "to asperse the memory of the late President." Says the New York *Times*:

"Congress perfectly understood the 'full significance' of every offer made by Spain. The debate shows it. The offers to suspend hostilities, grant autonomy, and refer the destruction of the *Maine* to arbitration were deliberately and with full knowledge rejected by Congress as futilities since Congress knew and the American people knew that nothing but the independence of Cuba could put a stop to the war; and the President spoke the sentiment of this nation when he declared the war in Cuba must stop.' The independence of Cuba Spain never offered to grant. General Woodford did not dare to ask for that concession, the only one that could have averted war.

"*The Evening Post* has charged that President McKinley withheld from Congress, the war-making power, information which might have enabled it to avoid war and reach a peaceful settlement with Spain. This charge, if proved, would cover the name of McKinley with infamy. The charge is not only wildly unreasonable, since it is known to everybody that President McKinley desired peace and diligently sought to avert the calamity of war, but we have shown conclusively that it has no foundation in fact. In reply *The Post* repeats the charge and offers in proof merely its own preposterous interpretation of the despatch of April 5, which was in itself without value as an aid to peace and which became wholly unimportant when the note of April 10 was given to the country and to Congress."



HAPPY.
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*



THE LION: "The Congressman must want a corkscrew."
—*The Detroit Journal.*

CONGRESSMAN WHEELER'S SPEECH IN CARTOON.

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TRYING TO STOP THE SCHLEY DISPUTE.

A SURVEY of the newspaper expressions on the President's verdict in the Schley case shows a hearty desire on the part of most of the newspapers to be rid of the matter. The comment in many cases is jaded or perfunctory, often consisting merely of a digest of the President's verdict, with a single sentence of approval or disapproval at the end; and it is noticeable that the newspapers do not follow up the verdict with editorial comment day after day, on different phases of the decision, as in previous developments in the controversy, but, after one comment, turn to other affairs. Both the admirals concerned are now on the retired list, and the Washington correspondents say that the leaders in Congress have agreed not to take up the dispute there. Secretary Long, it is said, considers the controversy over, and will welcome it as an opportunity to retire from the Cabinet.

In brief, the President condemns "the failure to enforce an efficient night blockade at Santiago while Admiral Schley was in command"; expresses "reasonable doubt" as to the truth of the charge that Schley "did not move his squadron with sufficient expedition from port to port"; and says that the admiral "most gravely erred" in his "retrograde movement" when he abandoned the blockade, and in his disobedience of orders and misstatement of facts in relation thereto. These acts prior to the Santiago fight were, however, the President thinks, condoned by retention in command, and promotion. The damage inflicted and borne by the different vessels of the American fleet is then reviewed, and, according to the data given, the *Iowa* both gave and received no less injury than the *Brooklyn*. "The most striking act" of the fight was Wainwright's encounter with the torpedo craft.

As to the vexed question of command, the President says: "Technically Sampson commanded the fleet, and Schley, as usual, the western division. The actual fact, the important fact, is that after the battle was joined not a helm was shifted, not a gun was fired, not a pound of steam was put on in the engine-room aboard any ship actively engaged, in obedience to the order of either Sampson or Schley, save on their own two vessels. It was a captains' fight." Sampson, the President declares, "was hardly more than technically in the fight," but deserves credit for "the excellence of the blockade" and "the preparedness of the ships." Coming to the "loop," the President says:

"Admiral Schley is rightly entitled—as is Captain Cook—to the credit of what the *Brooklyn* did in the fight. On the whole she did well; but I agree with the unanimous finding of the three admirals who composed the court of inquiry as to the 'loop.' It seriously marred the *Brooklyn's* otherwise excellent record, being in fact the one grave mistake made by any American ship that day. Had the *Brooklyn* turned to the westward, that is, in the same direction that the Spanish ships were going, instead of in the contrary direction, she would undoubtedly have been in more 'dangerous proximity' to them. But it would have been more dangerous for them as well as for her! This kind of danger must not be too nicely weighed by those whose trade it is to dare greatly for the honor of the flag. Moreover, the danger was certainly not as great as that which, in the self-same moment, menaced Wainwright's fragile craft as he drove forward against the foe. It was not, in my judgment, as great as the danger to which the *Texas* was exposed by the turn as actually made. It certainly caused both the *Brooklyn* and the *Texas* materially to lose position compared to the fleeing Spanish vessels. But after the loop had once been taken Admiral Schley handled the *Brooklyn* manfully and well. She and the *Oregon* were thenceforth the headmost of the American vessels—tho the *Iowa* certainly, and seemingly the *Texas* also, did as much in hammering to a standstill the *Viscaya*, *Oquendo*, and *Teresa*; while the *Indiana* did all her eastward position and crippled machinery permitted. In the chase of the *Colon* the *Brooklyn* and *Oregon* share the credit between them."

After a good word for Captain Clark of the *Oregon*, the President estimates the credit due by saying: "It is evident that Wainwright was entitled to receive more than any of the other commanders; and that it was just to Admiral Sampson that he should receive a greater advance in numbers than Admiral Schley—there was nothing done in the battle that warranted any unusual reward for either. In short, as regards Admirals Sampson and Schley, I find that President McKinley did substantial justice, and that there would be no warrant for reversing his action." He closes by indorsing the recommendation of the court of inquiry that "no further action be had in the matter."

Some of the Schley papers comment on the verdict pretty bitterly. The Baltimore *American* declares that it "shows the action of a mind racked with prejudice," and the Raleigh *News and Observer* finds that "justice is denied by the chief executive of this mighty republic"—"it crieth aloud in the street, but can gain no admission to the White House." The New York *Journal* calls the decision "disingenuous, evasive, and cruel," brands the President as a "politician and trimmer," and says he reached this verdict "in order to fall in with the bureaucratic influences around him and to meet the wishes of Schley's enemies."

The New York *Evening Post*, which has not taken much part in the controversy heretofore, says:

"In the discussion of the *Brooklyn's* 'loop,' we fear that Colonel Roosevelt's own impulsive valor has led him to overlook the real motive and justification of that sheering movement. It was in evidence before the court of inquiry that both Captain Cook and Admiral Schley had coolly and deliberately determined to prevent the *Brooklyn* from getting disabled early in the battle. 'Much will depend upon this ship to-day,' was the burden of their thoughts as they saw the supposedly swift Spanish cruisers coming out, with the *New York* away, the *Massachusetts* coaling at Guantanamo, the *Iowa* foul-bottomed and slow, the *Indiana* with crippled machinery, and realized that the *Brooklyn* could alone be counted on to hang upon the flank of the fleeing Spaniards if they once got clear. We have always believed, therefore, that the commander of the *Brooklyn* showed true comprehension of the situation, as everybody supposed it to be, when he resolved to keep his speedy cruiser out of a *mêlée* at close quarters, in which she might be smashed and allow the enemy to outfoot the other American vessels. That it was a mistake in judgment to turn to the East, thus endangering the *Texas*, rather than to the West, may freely be conceded, but the movement away from the Spanish ships we think to have been strategically sound. . . . . .

"To 'dare greatly for the flag' may be to dare to keep your head in an emergency, and to husband your striking power for the critical moment. If the *Brooklyn* had dashed forward and been rammed or torpedoed early in the fight, it would have been magnificent, but it would not have been war."

On the other side, the New York *Sun* says:

"Yes, it was a captains' fight, as on other levels of action it was a gun-captains' fight, and a gunners' fight. But Sampson was commander when the battle began, and his command he never lost; and when we come to apportion the commander's honors, by a universal rule of military practise the truth is that, with the exception of the *Brooklyn's* loop, not a helm was shifted, not a gun was fired, not a pound of steam was put on in the engine-room aboard any ship actively engaged, except under orders from Rear-Admiral Sampson. To him the honors of Santiago are due as clearly and emphatically as tho the *New York* had fired at the Spanish ships every shot in her locker.

"The Schley bubble is exploded, and the Schley mania can not long survive it. But incurable is the misery it has left in its train."

The Providence *Journal* remarks:

"Had Commodore Schley sought 'the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth' as persistently and relentlessly as Rear-Admiral Schley (retired) has sought the same evanescent bauble at his own mouth and at the mouths of his deluded admirers, the name of Winfield Scott Schley might have passed into American history as that of one of the greatest of our long list of naval worthies. But now, after months of chicanery and posing in

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search of a vindication from the criticisms of his brothers in arms, after political wire-pulling, sedulous puffing on the part of coddled newspaper reporters and ignorant applause from the 'man in the street' who only knows that 'he was there,' he finally retires from the contest for fame with a rebuff, with the condemnation of the court of last resort (in the service), the commander-in-chief of the navy. And it is to be sincerely hoped that this final rebuff, the opinion of the President upon Schley's appeal from the judgment of the court of inquiry, will be really final and that the country will have heard the last of this absurd chase of Admiral Schley after honor which he never earned and after vindication from grave charges of official misconduct, to which he never was entitled."

CAUSE OF THE RIOTS IN BARCELONA.

WHILE most of the American papers sympathize with the people of Barcelona in their armed uprising against Spanish rule, some think it were wiser for the Catalonian to bear the ills he has than to fly to others that he knows not of. The Pittsburg *Gazette*, for instance, thinks the rioters show a lack of mental balance. It says:

"There is nothing new or strange in the senseless orgies which characterize the Spanish workman when on strike. Naturally impulsive and unreflective at best, in the hour of individual or national adversity he is quite as ungovernable and recalcitrant as an unruly child. Of course at first sign of disturbance the troops are called out, while the mob, infuriated at what it believes to be the tyranny and collusion of capital and government, strikes its feeble blows, which are retaliated with merciless promptness. It shows to what length these misguided men may go when it is feared they are preparing to attack the factories in which they earn their bread. Spain is not a country which recuperates quickly from industrial depression, so that if the rioters should carry out their threats the outlook would be very serious indeed."

Other papers, however, give us quite a different picture. Thus the Cleveland *Leader:*

"The fact that Barcelona figures more often than any other city of Spain in news of riots and disorder might lead Americans ignorant of Spanish affairs to suppose that it was a very benighted or especially unpromising place. But exactly the reverse is true.

"Barcelona is the most thrifty, progressive, and advanced of all the great cities of Spain. It is the chief town of Catalonia, the one important part of the Spanish kingdom where trade and industry develop after the fashion of the leading countries of the civilized world. In Barcelona there is an atmosphere of enterprise and progress far different from the sleepy, indolent appearance of many ancient cities of Spain.

"That is what makes the Catalan metropolis so restive. Its people have modern ideas of short hours of labor, good wages, political freedom, and the importance of trade and industry. They object to the taxation heaped upon their business interests to raise money to be spent in Madrid. Hence their attitude is often semi-revolutionary, and labor troubles are apt to be violent.

"It is true that Barcelona has more than its share of the Anarchists and Socialists in Spain, but that is because they work most and find their best opportunities for agitation in places which feel the ferment and unrest of the times and exhibit those wide contrasts in fortune which are most marked and numerous in modern centers of business, wealth, and industry. If Barcelona were less progressive and rich there would be less heard of social disturbers there.

"In a country like Spain the most backward and supine cities are most quiet and passive. They have not enough of the spirit of the age to appreciate the shortcomings of their Government and its subjects."

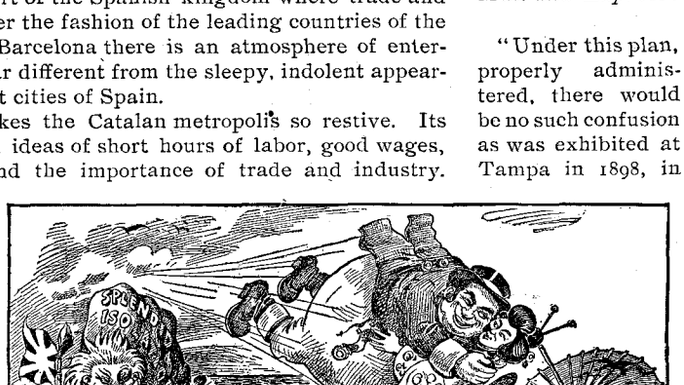
EUROPEANIZING THE AMERICAN ARMY.

OPPOSITION to Secretary Root's bill now before Congress for reorganizing the army comes from the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), which remarks that "anywhere else the notion that a lawyer or butcher or baker or candlestick-maker would be quite as good a judge of military matters as any man whose life had been devoted to their study would be whistled down the wind; but here it is part of the unwritten law of the republic." It adds:

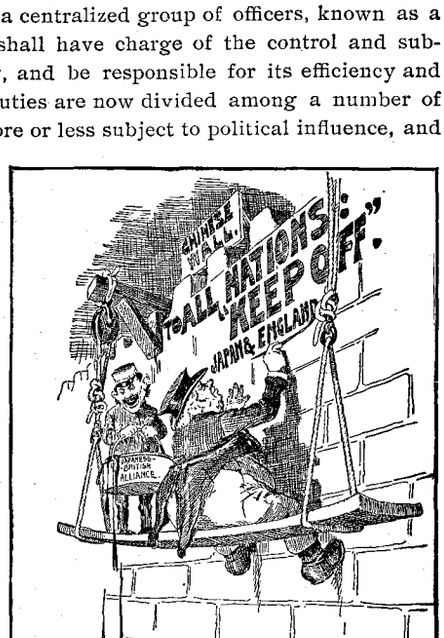
"If the nation were required to fight for its existence it would be well enough to get ready and take our place among the war Powers. But however desirable for some reasons, the creation of a general staff for the federal army—an official mechanism that shall be practically independent of any casual and accidental Secretary of War—is of profound concern to the people who pay the cost of the military establishment. There is really no danger whatever to the republic from any foreign adversary. Yet it pleases the dabsters in government at Washington to assume that republican institutions may be best promoted by imperial methods; and hence the effort in the War Office to make the general staff supreme in military affairs."

The new scheme is "almost revolutionary," says the New York *Sun*, and is "totally at variance with the laws and customs hitherto obtaining in our army." Yet it is approved by *The Sun*, and by almost all the papers that comment on it. The main feature of the plan is a centralized group of officers, known as a "general staff," who shall have charge of the control and subsistence of the army, and be responsible for its efficiency and equipment. These duties are now divided among a number of bureaus which are more or less subject to political influence, and which do not always work in harmony. Says the New York *Mail and Express:*

"Under this plan, properly administered, there would be no such confusion as was exhibited at Tampa in 1898, in



JOHN BULL TAKES THE LEAP AT LAST.
—*The Detroit News.*



RUSSIA: "What are you boys doing up there?"
JAPAN: "Just painting signs."
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

SNAP SHOTS OF THE NEW ALLIANCE.

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which the components of the individual rations which were to be put on the transports for the men going to Cuba had to be hunted up on, perhaps, half a dozen different trains of freight-cars scattered over all the sidings between Lakeland and Port Tampa.

"Secretary Root's plan is not only in accordance with the plainest dictates of common sense and business prudence, but in harmony with the experience of the European armies. As to fighting and field campaigning, we are probably now, and always have been, quite the equals, at least, of the European armies. In this respect they have probably more to learn from us than we have to learn from them. In the field of organization of big operations and the subsistence and management of great armies, however, they are ahead of us, because they have had the thing to do, and for a long time we have not."

The New York *Press* remarks similarly:

"The officer at the head of this organization will have the next war in his pigeonholes when it breaks out, or he will have been recreant to his duty. If the first campaign is a failure in design the wrath of the country will have a place to strike. If it be a success, the praise of the country will for once know where to bestow itself. We shall know our Le Bœuf (he who declared the French army 'ready to the last gaiter button' in 1870), and we shall know our von Moltke. Under such a responsibility we shall get no proclamations to the soldiers and interviews in the newspapers from our highest combatant officer. We shall get the most serious professional work of which he is capable."

Secretary Root's bill also provides that army officers shall be promoted for merit instead of for seniority, as at present; and provides that militia organizations in time of war shall be liable to be called out to serve for nine months in any war that may break out during enlistment, instead of being free to go or stay at home at will.

CORRUPTION IN WASHINGTON'S DAY.

MR. NORMAN HAPGOOD, in his recently published biography of Washington, tells us that the general moral conditions which Washington faced "were decidedly not superior to those in which we live to-day." Mr. Hapgood quotes in proof of this some of Washington's own words, as follows:

"If I was to be called upon to draw a picture of the times and of Men from what I have seen, and heard, and in part know, I should in one word say that idleness, dissipation, & extravagance seems to have laid fast hold of most of them. That speculation, peculation,—and an insatiable thirst for riches seems to have got the better of every other consideration and almost of every order of men.—That party disputes and personal quarrels are the great business of the day, whilst the momentous concerns of an empire—a great and accumulated debt—ruined finances—depreciated money—and want of credit (which in their consequences is the want of everything) are but secondary considerations and postponed from day to day—from week to week as if our affairs wear the most promising aspect—after drawing this picture, which from my Soul I believe to be a true one, I need not repeat to you that I am alarmed and wish to see my Countrymen roused?"

Washington is quoted as saying of Congress:

"It is a fact too notorious to be concealled that C—— is rent by party—that much business of a trifling nature & personal concernment withdraw their attention from matters of great national moment. . . . When it is also known that idleness & dissipation take place of close attention and application, a man who wishes well to the liberties of his Country and desires to see its rights established can not avoid crying out where are our men of abilities? Why do they not come forth to save their country? let this voice, my dear Sir, call upon you—Jefferson & others—do not from a mistaken opinion that we are about to set down under our own fig-tree, let our hitherto noble struggle end in ignom'y—believe me when I tell you there is danger of it."

This brings out the following paragraph from Mr. Hapgood:

"His low opinion of Congress was shared by many men of the first reputation. John Jay, then President of Congress, wrote to Washington, April, 1779, that the marine committee was guided in its decisions by a commercial agent in Europe and his connections. 'There is,' he said, 'as much intrigue in this State House as in the Vatican, but as little secrecy as in a boarding-school.' General Greene wrote to the Commander-in-Chief, in April, 1779, 'the politics of Congress are really alarming.' And, about the same time, 'It is said, days and weeks together are spent upon the most trifling disputes in the world; and those generally of a personal nature.'"

THE TILLMAN-McLAURIN AFFAIR.

THE fistic encounter on the floor of the Senate last Saturday between Senators Tillman and McLaurin is pretty generally considered a disgraceful affair. The Senate has declared the two members in contempt, and may take more severe measures. The affair started with a charge made by Senator Tillman, during the Philippine debate, that Senator McLaurin in voting for the treaty ceding us the islands had been influenced by the promise of the federal patronage in South Carolina. When Senator Tillman finished, Senator McLaurin sprang to his feet and declared that his colleague's charge was "a wilful, malicious, and deliberate lie." What followed is thus narrated in a Washington despatch:

"Mr. McLaurin got no further with his statement.

"Mr. Tillman, who was occupying his regular seat on the main aisle, sprang with tiger-like ferocity at his colleague.

"Mr. Teller, who was sitting at his desk between the two South Carolina Senators, was swept aside without ceremony; indeed, the infuriated Tillman climbed over him in his effort to reach McLaurin.

"Without the slightest hesitation, Mr. McLaurin sprang to meet the attack half-way. Mr. Tillman aimed a wild blow at his colleague with his right fist. It landed on Mr. McLaurin's forehead, just above the left eye, altho its force was partially spent on McLaurin's arm, which he had raised in an effort to parry the blow.

"Instantly McLaurin's right arm shot out, the blow landing on Tillman's face, apparently on the nose. Again Tillman struck out frantically, this time with his left hand. The blow did not land on McLaurin. Then followed a wild scrimmage, both Senators clutching at each other madly.

"Senators Warren and Scott, both of whom are powerful men, rushed toward the combatants to separate them. The assistant sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Layton, sprang over desks in his effort to reach the belligerent Senators. Just as he seized McLaurin, Tillman aimed a left-handed blow at his colleague, which struck Mr. Layton in the face. Fortunately the blow was glancing and did no special harm.

"Mr. Layton tore them apart. Both Senators still were striving wildly at each other, some of the blows landing upon Mr. Layton. An instant later the angry Senators were pinioned in the arms of Senators Scott and Warren. They were dragged further apart, altho they still made ineffectual efforts to get at each other. Finally they were forced into their seats.

"Mr. McLaurin, altho very pale, seemed to be the calmer of the two. Mr. Tillman was as white as a sheet. As he sat down in his seat he drew his handkerchief from his pocket and wiped blood from his face that seemingly was flowing slightly from his nose. Until that time it had not been supposed that blood had been drawn in the encounter.

"During the fight Senators all over the chamber were on their feet. Not a word was spoken, however. The Senate rarely in its history had received such a shock."

The New York *Times* (Ind.) demands that Mr. Tillman be expelled from the Senate, and the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) thinks both men should be disciplined. Says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.):

"This contemptible exhibition of the length to which the senior Senator from South Carolina carries his personalities is doubly mortifying to the country at the present moment. It would be humiliating without relief, occurring as it does at a

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time when the eyes of Europe are directed toward us, were it not true that the Austrian Reichsrath during and since the stormy session of 1897 has seen even worse outbreaks, in which not only two but many members took part, while our Latin friends in Italy and France have also had some lively times in parliaments assembled, and even the staid precincts of Westminster have known a shindy within a few years that was more of a *mêlée* than yesterday's row at Washington.

"Two or many wrongs, however, never make a right, and the country as one man will demand of men like Tillman and his recent if only wordy Kentucky associate in rowdyism, Wheeler, that they mend their ways. Above all, the better sentiment of the South should protest against these verbal and physical outbreaks, which too often supposedly stand for its policies and politics, and are indulged in in its name by its representative men. It is time the day of billingsgate and fists as political arguments came to an end."

THE WORLD'S MONEY CENTER SHIFTING.

"THE financial center of the world still remains fixed at London despite enthusiastic American assertion to the contrary." After making this declaration, *The Bankers' Magazine* (New York) in an editorial tells us that the money center is gradually shifting to New York. It says the principal thing that had to do with the growth of the credit of British securities all over the world was "the act making the pound sterling in gold the basic unit of all business transactions." The British islands were in such a position that they were comparatively free from the immediate effects of war. London was a safe place to store valuables. During the last one hundred and fifty years, the governments of nearly every part of the civilized world were in a condition of change. The British islands were the first to emerge from the confusion and obtain a settled government. Vast territories and millions of people depended on these islands "for their orderly transaction of affairs." Freedom of trade became a necessity, and "London, the great city of the British empire, became the settling-place of the exchanges of the world." The same magazine continues:

"At the present time, however, are there not signs that the superiority gained by the early start in the race and the advantages of an insular position is beginning to wane? The governments of other great nations are settling themselves into something like an equal stability to that of Great Britain. Perhaps also the importance of government, as anything more than a maintainer of the police, is on the wane. The masses of men are becoming more thoughtful, as civilization advances, and are beginning to recognize that it is possible to conserve individual rights of property under most any form of government; or, rather, that the struggle for the opportunity to use political power may go on with little real interference with those who devote themselves to the pursuit of wealth. . . . . .

"If the preeminence of London as the financial center of the world is gradually growing less marked, at what other point will the future world's exchange be established? For it is probably necessary that there should always be some market which will be paramount over others. The credit of nations in the management of their financial affairs perhaps affords as reliable a criterion as any other when other conditions approach equality. Certainly the credit of a government in monetary affairs indicates the ease with which the necessary expenses of government are borne. The easier a people can bear taxation imposed to secure good government, the greater the opportunity for them to secure continued prosperity. Of all the nations of the world the credit of the United States, as indicated by the premiums which its bonds command, and the rate of interest realized by investors, is the greatest. . . . . .

"In the economical use of money and credit other commercial nations far surpass our own. But even with the imperfect means now available, New York, the great commercial center of the United States, is rapidly gaining as a market where capital may be obtained for cosmopolitan enterprise. Enough foreign securities are listed on its exchanges to prove that it will not be long before it will be a recognized market equal to any."

Miss Stone's Captors.—Now that Miss Stone has been set free by the revolutionists or brigands who captured her and Mrs. Tsilka on September 3, the newspapers are beginning to demand that vigorous steps be taken for punishing the captors and insuring the safety of American missionaries in that region. The New York *Tribune*, for example, declares that the case is not yet fully closed, and says:

"The ransom is paid and the captive is released. Whether or not the brigands are to go unwhipped of justice is for the responsible governments to determine. Certainly somebody is responsible for those brigands. The organization to which they belong and which has previously had a criminal and murderous career, and the government which tolerates and encourages that organization and shields it from the due consequences of its acts, can not escape accountability. Brigandage in Europe in the twentieth century is a hideous anachronism, and the state which tolerates it stands arraigned at the moral bar of the world. It can not persist in such toleration and forever escape arraignment at another bar than the moral one—the bar of law backed up by righteous force."

Spencer Eddy, Secretary of our Legation at Constantinople, who arrived in New York last Saturday, says that the $97,500 paid to the captors will undoubtedly be used in the Macedonian revolutionary cause. "It is entirely a political matter," he says, "and all the people in Macedonia are in sympathy with the kidnapping, for they believe it is a step toward freeing Macedonia from Turkish rule."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

GOVERNOR TAFT says the Filipinos are unfit for jury duty. They could get on juries in this country.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

TERRY MCGOVERN is said to have invented a new blow. Is it delivered through the press or verbally?—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

CHAMBERLAIN wants to crush the Boers. Why not get them to try to cross the Brooklyn Bridge in rush hours?—*The New York World.*

AS the war taxes are to stop July 1, it is to be hoped that the Filipinos will take notice and cut off their rebellion before that date.—*The Chicago News.*

IN our last issue we had an article headed "A Mother Factory." This was a typographical error. It should have read "Another Factory."—*The Florence (Ala.) Times.*

THE New York *Journal* calls the *World* an "idiot" because it imitates the *Journal's* methods and appropriates its ideas. It looks like a clear case.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THE European nations are so insistent in their avowals of friendship for this country that we can not gracefully do otherwise than continue to sell our goods in their markets.—*The Kansas City Journal*

THE bill providing a $25,000 pension for our ex-Presidents does not seem to have created wild enthusiasm, probably because there is only one person out of seventy million who is actively interested.—*The Denver Republican.*

ONE of the papers speaks of a Worcester inventor as the "father of the monkey wrench." This would seem to complete the circuit, giving to the human race Simian posterity as well as Simian ancestry.—*The Boston Transcript.*

CUBA will feel sorry presently that it went back to raising sugar after making such a hit with an inferior brand of revolution, its peaceful activities being now frowned upon by our discriminating statesmen.—*The Chicago News.*

ANDREW CARNEGIE has composed his own epitaph. It reads: "Here lies a man who knew how to get around him men much cleverer than himself." Many a rich man could copy this epitaph, leaving out the "him."—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

MICHAEL J. COYNE, a New York policeman, saved five lives at a fire. He isn't likely, however, to be regarded as half as much of a hero as he might have been if he had waved a flag somewhere and shot a few men to death.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

A DETROIT widow has just been married to the spirit of a man who has been dead for a number of years. A spiritualistic medium performed the ceremony. In the interest of free government *The Commoner* is willing to pay the customary fee if some medium will bring about a binding marriage between the Republican party and one of the revolutionary patriots who fought against taxation without representation and government without the consent of the governed.—*The Commoner.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

A RUSSIAN ENOCH ARDEN—WITH A DIFFERENCE.

OF the original plays produced at St. Petersburg during the present season, the most "literary," interesting, and successful is that written by I. N. Potapenko, a novelist who is little known abroad, but who is ranked with Korolenko, Tschekhoff, and other talented Russian writers, and who is radical in his affiliations and sympathies. This new play has excited much discussion and controversy, the conservative journals attacking it chiefly for its ideas or informing "moral."

The work is called "The Wanderer," and its hero is a Russian Enoch Arden. But whereas Tennyson's character quietly disappears from the scene of his former life when he finds his wife remarried and happy, Potapenko's hero, who returns under somewhat similar circumstances, remains to play an important part in the place which knows him not and finds him a disturbing intruder. The work is thoroughly national, and reveals the influence of Tolstoy, Ibsen, and other modern social philosophers. Tho in several acts, the story may be briefly summarized as follows:

A capable, energetic, and rather unconventional engineer, Dombrovich, had, many years ago, lived and worked in a certain place. He had led a rather disreputable life; had neglected and betrayed his wife, loving and faithful to him, and had committed many excesses. In connection with one illicit intrigue he had incurred the enmity of a rival, another engineer named Stanistcheff, and had, in a moment of anger and recklessness, shot and wounded the latter. For this assault with intent to kill, he had been tried, convicted, and condemned to a long term of hard labor in the Siberian mines. His wife, wounded in her tenderest feelings and outraged by his conduct, had refused to accompany him to Siberia.

Some years later she married another man, believing her husband to have died. To her child, a girl, she had said nothing about the first husband, and the young girl has believed that her father had died when she was an infant. When the play opens, the old troubles had been forgotten, the old sores had healed. One fine day this convict (pardoned or released in the ordinary course of events) returns to his native city. He reaches it on the day his daughter is preparing for her wedding ceremony, when joy reigns in the family. Stanistcheff had somehow heard of this singularly inopportune arrival, and is absent from the festive and solemn scene, trying to get rid of the returned ex-convict by inciting the police against him. He succeeds in this, for Dombrovich is imprisoned as a vagrant and dangerous person.

But the facts become known, the family is thrown into dismay, and the daughter postpones her marriage, blaming her mother for concealing the truth from her and also for the injustice to the unfortunate first husband. All fear annoyance and the flight of their happiness.

They are, however, soon agreeably disappointed and greatly surprised. The Siberian ex-convict had undergone a complete change of nature. His eyes had been opened, and, in Tolstoy's phrase, his spiritual self had been "resurrected." Love, compassion, and self-abnegation have become his ruling emotions. He had realized the hollowness of self-indulgence and egoism, and is determined to devote himself to serving his fellow men. He has forgiven everybody, and bears no one ill will.

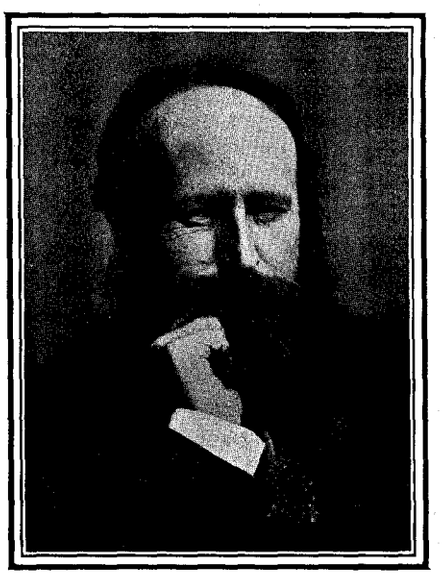
Tho unjustly imprisoned, he makes no complaint. He earns the affection of his fellow prisoners and of the officials. He is soon released, and he remains in the place as an angel of mercy and charity. After a while, however, he determines to seek another field for his benevolence, and announces his intention to depart. All implore him to stay, but he refuses. His former wife, yielding again to the magic of his personality, wishes to follow him and aid him in his work, but he believes her to be unequal to a life of hardship and service. His daughter begs to be allowed to accompany him, but she too is left behind. He must be free, he must stand alone, and have no personal ties or domestic attachments. He must henceforth be a wanderer, a social missionary, a friend of humanity, free to answer any summons. So he departs amid general regret and sorrow, having conquered all hearts and spread the evangel of brotherhood and humanity.

But can the suffering of a Siberian convict have such chastening and ennobling effect on such a nature as Dombrovich's? ask certain critics. Is the conception true to life, or is it the offspring of a theory? Did not Potapenko invent his hero in obedience to a foregone conclusion, instead of taking him from real life? The dramatic critic of the *Novosti* insists that the play is realistic in the best sense of the term, as well as sound and wholesome in its philosophy.

The critic of the *Novoye Vremya*, while praising the play as a work of literature, observation, and art, finds no new principle, no gospel of social significance in it. The author, he says, wrote without sincerity and inspiration, and the sentiments expressed do not ring true.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

VERESTCHAGIN'S PHILIPPINE PICTURES.

INTEREST always attaches to an artist who leaves the beaten paths and insists upon expressing his ideals without regard to the conventions or the prejudices of his profession. Such a one is Vassili Verestchagin, the Russian painter. As Mr. Charles De Kay points out in *The Outlook* (February 1), Verestchagin "belongs to no academy or school, and he has relied on his own unaided business sense to bring his works before the public." The same writer continues as follows:



VASSILI VERESTCHAGIN.

"The works of this painter do not greatly appeal to his fellow craftsmen, because they have neither that exceptional composition, nor that precious brushwork, nor that virile drawing, nor those powerful color scenes which fascinate the brothers of the palette. His life has been too broken up by travel and war and by the tours he has undertaken about the world to preach the gospel of peace, to grant him that leisure for concentration which is necessary to the winning of the suffrages of other artists. Tho he studied in Paris under Gérôme, he never attained the somewhat cold finish of his master; but he learned enough to compose and execute to the satisfaction of the masses a number of now famous paintings, each of which makes some political or sociological or humane appeal. Having finished a sufficient number to form an imposing collection, he began those wanderings about the world with his own caravan of Oriental and Occidental scenes which he still finds profitable. Just now he is in Chicago showing the old pictures of Russia with events of the Moscow campaign, the old pictures of British and Russian carnage in India and Central Asia, and various new pictures from our own war in the Philippines. . . . . .

"A realist, Verestchagin is essentially a man of his time, seeking in his own century the documents to prove the folly of mankind in murdering his fellows for the sake of land-grabs and the extension of commerce, or for the mere satisfaction of ambition."

In the Chicago exhibition, attention has been focused upon the

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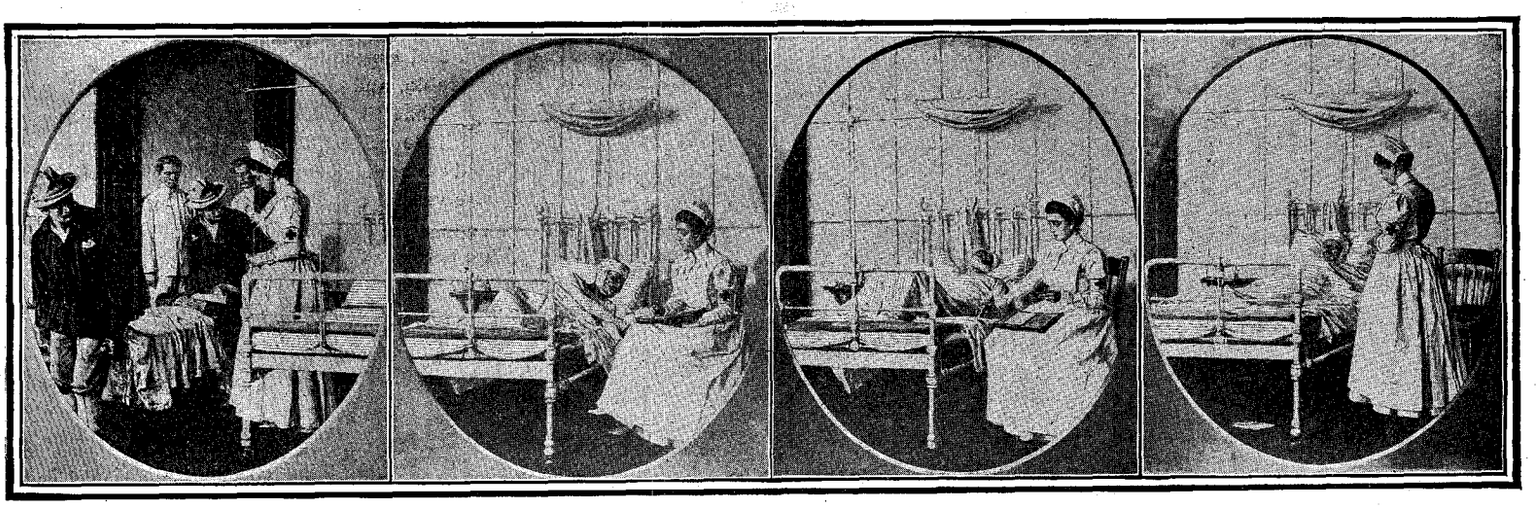

IN A MANILA HOSPITAL. LETTER HOME; "MY DEAR BELOVED MOTHER." THE LETTER IS INTERRUPTED. THE LETTER LIES UNFINISHED.

Philippine series, which is painted with the accuracy, hardness, and brilliancy characteristic of the Russian painter. There are eleven of these pictures, representing, for the most part, battle scenes and hospital interiors. "The Spy" is a tableau before an American officer's tent, showing a Philippine youth captured and bound. "The Deserter" is a similar picture, but the scene is within the dark shadows of a room. The materials for the pictures were gathered in six days, under circumstances which *Harper's Weekly* (January 18) describes as follows:

"It was one morning last February that Vassili Verestchagin landed at Manila, called upon General MacArthur at the palace to pay his respects, and asked for information and a guide to aid him in his proposed studies of the insurrection. General MacArthur knew, of course, who Verestchagin was, and that he had been artist-correspondent in two wars, as well as a world-traveler of wide experience. He also knew that this uncompromising realist was inspired by a purpose to depict without reserve the horrors of war, in order to help stimulate public opinion against allowing armed men to make deliberate efforts to kill one another. General MacArthur, however, did not hesitate to afford the painter every opportunity. A lieutenant was placed at his disposal, who took him over the battle-fields near the city, where the Tagalogs intrenched themselves after their first open defiance of United States authority.

"Verestchagin asked questions, listened attentively to what was told him, but above all observed the country, the soldiers, and the natives. He made rapid sketches and took diagrams of important fights; he studied uniforms and weapons; he was interested, courteous, reticent, for these six days, and then bade farewell to his guide, to General MacArthur, and to the Philippine Islands."

Special interest is shown in Verestchagin's pictures by the Chicago radical papers. *Unity* thinks that "the present exhibition contains all the elements necessary to make it a notable event in the art history of the United States," and that it ought to mark "a great epoch in the ethical life and moral consciousness of thousands of American citizens." It goes on to say:

"There is but one Verestchagin. He is one of the greatest and bravest artists of the world. His genius has rendered obsolete all the battle scenes ever painted by his predecessors, and his genius in this direction partly lies in the ethical insight that enabled him to see things as they are on the battle-field, and the integrity as an artist that gave him courage to paint things as he saw them. . . . We stand accused at the bar of this artist—aye, at the court of justice—of being guilty of the atrocities, party to the inhumanities, victims of the glare and the glory of cruel, relentless, needless, uncompensating war ourselves. Our brothers' blood is upon our hands; we, too, are partakers of the ghastly crime of civilization. Verestchagin, the Russian child of genius, braved the dangers of our battle-fields that he might bring to us some fragmentary but powerful glimpses of the work we have been doing, the devastation we have wrought, and the indignity we have offered to God and man."

The Worker's Call (Chicago) declares that Verestchagin's "pictures of protest" are a sermon on canvas, teaching that "war is murder and that the patriotism that leads men to take up the weapons of war is a hideous lie." *The Public* (Chicago) says:

"YOU ARE HIT, SERGEANT?" "YES, SIR."

"Whether or not Verestchagin's paintings, now on exhibition in Chicago, are works of art according to conventional art standards, is of secondary concern to spectators capable of appreciating the tremendous truths they reveal. To look upon the Napoleonic and Philippine war pictures is to get a glimpse of hell, and that is an experience which is sometimes wholesome for the conscience. Take, for instance, the hospital episode, told in a series of five [four] pictures, which appear by the catalog to be only the sad story of an American sergeant, wounded by a Filipino bullet, who dies while dictating a letter to his nurse for his mother over the wide Pacific. To see these pictures is to stand in the presence of abnormal and grewsome death, and to feel the horror of war as an unspeakable reality."

Verestchagin occupied the pulpit of All Souls' Church, Chicago, on Sunday, January 19, and his address on "War: Its Present and Future" (reported in *Unity*, January 23), was in large part devoted to the "social problem out of which war grows" and to the important part which he believes women will play in the ushering in of an era of universal peace.

Last week Verestchagin was presented to President Roosevelt by the Russian Ambassador. The artist announces his intention of reproducing on canvas the engagement at San Juan Hill, in which the President took so prominent a part, and he wished to hear something of the conflict at first hand. Later, he will go to Cuba, study the battle-ground, and confer with American and Spanish officers, in order that his picture may be a thoroughly accurate one.

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THE CENTENARY OF VICTOR HUGO.

ON February 25 and for five succeeding days France will do honor to the memory of Victor Hugo, in celebration of the hundredth anniversary of his birth. In Paris, most elaborate preparations are being made, largely under the direction of M. Paul Meurice, the octogenarian friend and literary executor of the great French author. The house in the Place des Vosges in which Hugo lived for sixteen years will be officially presented to the nation by M. Meurice, and a monument will be unveiled in the Square des Vosges. On February 26 an imposing ceremony will be held in the Panthéon, attended by President Loubet, the French ministers, and many of the leading literary men of Europe. Bronze medals have been struck at the French mint as popular mementos of the occasion, and there will be a revival of Hugo's lyric drama, "The Burgraves," at the Comédie Française.

VICTOR HUGO.
From an Etching by Maurin.

"It is hardly too much to say that, within a few years, the name and work of Victor Hugo have taken national rank in the French race, much as Goethe has done among the Germans," remarks the Paris correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*. "After Napoleon, it is he—a poet with the Time Spirit breathing through his nostrils—that remains the dominant figure of the new France left by the Revolution, which swept away the old." Prof. George McLean Harper, of Princeton University, writing in *The Atlantic Monthly* (February) on "The Fame of Victor Hugo," says:

"An account of Hugo's literary reputation with the reading public would be a story of continued successes and accumulating praise, at least up to the time of his death. The public has not even made, in regard to his works, the primary discrimination which the critics one and all make tacitly and as a matter of course; for the public still thinks of Hugo as not merely a great poet, but a great dramatist and (*pace* Matthew Arnold) a great romance-writer. It is not often that an artist of any kind or degree has so thoroughly utilized all his resources in the service of the public. None of Hugo's qualities were wasted. None of them, except perhaps the finest parts of his excellence as a versifier, were over the heads of the public. The steady-going world has appreciated, also, those elements of his success which bear a close analogy to business virtues,—the shrewdness, calculation, and foresight, the sense of opportuneness, the careful consideration of demand and supply,—and all this in a poet, in a romanticist, in a contemporary of Musset and Béranger!"

The popular judgment on Victor Hugo's literary output, however, does not coincide with the opinions of the French critics, as Professor Harper is careful to point out. It was Saint-Beuve, one of the greatest of French critics, who said of Hugo: "Always, in praising or blaming him, I have wished him to be a little different from what he was or could be; always I have drawn him more or less toward me, according to my tastes and individual preferences; always I have set up, instead of the puissant reality before which I found myself, a softened or embellished ideal, which I detached from the reality to suit myself." And M. Brunetière, while admitting that Victor Hugo's "fecundity of invention, and especially his poetic imagination, are more than incomparable, and are veritably unique in our literary history," declares that "it is not by his ideas, which are few, of little import, of little originality, and seldom his own, that Hugo has influenced our age, but by his rhetoric." Professor Harper thinks that these verdicts will stand; and he concludes:

"More and more, as education brings the masses up to a level where current literature becomes one of their interests, popularity and fame will have to be carefully distinguished. They rest on quite different bases. There is no longer any ground for the assumption that what the reading public enjoys will be approved by persons who know most or have the most refined taste. In Victor Hugo's case, there is at present every indication that what literary history will say a hundred years hence will be something like this: 'He was immensely popular in his day and long afterward. Altho he was a character and an intelligence of secondary order, he was popularly accepted as a leader of opinion and feeling in the nineteenth century. But posterity has hearkened not so much to the popular voice as to the great French critics of his time; and they found him wanting in many qualities which the larger public thought he possessed. In compensation, the critics appreciated, and posterity appreciates, more than the general public of his day ever did, Hugo's wonderful mastery of the French language, Hugo's energy and versatility, Hugo's exuberant imagination.'"

In *The Outlook* (New York, February 1) Mr. Kenyon West writes interestingly on Victor Hugo's feeling toward the United States. He says:

"For Americans the centenary of Victor Hugo should have especial interest because many of his political ideas and ideals were in accord with those of America; and for her institutions, characteristics, and achievements he often expressed profound admiration. 'I love America,' he once wrote to General Cluseret. 'I love America as a Fatherland, the great republic of Washington, and John Brown is a glory to civilization. America has the double happiness of being free like England and logical like France. We shall applaud her patriotically in all her steps forward; we are fellow citizens of every great nation.'

"In 1851 Mrs. Chapman, the cousin of Wendell Phillips, wrote to Victor Hugo for help in the cause of the Abolitionists, and this was a portion of his eloquent reply: 'Dear Madam: You are good enough to believe that a word from me in this sacred cause of emancipation may have some influence on the great American people whom I love so deeply, and whose destinies are, in my opinion, linked to the mission of France. . . . I agree with you that it is impossible that the United States of America should not within a certain time before long give up slavery. Slavery in such a country! Was there ever such a monstrous contradiction? It is barbarism installed in the very heart of a society the whole of which is the affirmation of civilization. Liberty in chains, blasphemy proceeding from the altar, the negro's fetters riveted to the pedestal of Washington's statue. It is unheard of. I go further: it is impossible. It is a phenomenon which will disappear of itself. The light of the nineteenth century is sufficient to dissolve it. . . . Let all generous hearts take courage. . . . The United States must either give up slavery or give up liberty. They will not give up liberty! They must either give up slavery or the Gospel. They will not give up the Gospel!'

"In 1859 he wrote to George Sand thanking her for speaking of his 'Legende des Siècles' in terms of which Homer would be proud; then he gave expression to a burst of passionate sorrow. 'I am overwhelmed with grief: they have killed John Brown. The murder took place on the 2d of December. The promised respite was an infamous device for lulling popular indignation. And it is a republic which has done this! . . . Here is a free nation putting to death a liberator! Alas! my heart is indeed very sad. The crimes of kings one can understand: a king's crime has nothing abnormal about it; but crimes committed by a people are intolerable to the thinker.'"

The latest of Hugo's posthumous volumes, "La Dernière Gerbe" ("The Last Sheaf") appeared a few days ago. This, with a final volume of poems, constitutes the capstone of the pyramid of his works.

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PADEREWSKI'S GYPSY OPERA.

THE production of Paderewski's new opera, "Manru," at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, is regarded as the most important event of the present musical season. "Manru" is the first great opera ever produced in this country under the supervision of its composer, a fact which in itself, as is pointed out by *The Evening Post*, makes its performance "an event of historic importance." New York is the fifth city to hear "Manru," Dresden, Lemberg, Cologne, and Zurich having preceded it. The opera was first produced, with great success, at the Dresden Royal Opera House on May 29 last, under the baton of Ernest von Schuch. The production in New York was under the direction of Walter Damrosch, with the immediate supervision of the composer in the later rehearsals. M. von Bandrowski, the Polish tenor, engaged especially for the title rôle, made his début in America in this part, and Madame Sembrich scored a decided success as Ulana, a Polish peasant girl. Of the reception given to the opera *The Times* says:

"The production of 'Manru' was attended by a large and brilliant audience, and the demonstrations of delight were numerous and prolonged. What percentage of the enthusiasm was due to fondness for the man and what to the intrinsic merit of his work can not be guessed. The attendance at later performances will show that. But for the present it must be recorded that Mr. Paderewski's '*première*' was one of high distinction. It is seldom that an American audience is so enthusiastic as last night's was at the end of the second act, when the composer received fifteen calls."

Of the structure and the merits of the opera the same paper declares:

"As a work of art 'Manru' commands respectful consideration, and for some of its features frank and hearty admiration. Its promise is great; its achievement not little. Its weaknesses are largely due to its libretto, which is unskilful in construction and unpoetic in diction. Readers of this paper have not now to be told that the theory is here held that the libretto is vital to the success of an opera. More especially is this so when the composer has abandoned the older Italian methods and undertaken to make an organic union between music and text. This is what Mr. Paderewski has done. He certainly selected his own topic and confided its working out to a librettist. That Dr. Nossig has not succeeded in elaborating the materials to the greatest advantage may be seen at a glance.

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THE COMPOSER OF "MANRU."

"Two elements appealed to Mr. Paderewski in the choice of a subject for his opera. These were gypsy music and the gypsy nature. He perceived that the two might be made to work together to supply the fundamental emotional plan and the outward expression of a lyric drama. The result is that the story of 'Manru' becomes to a certain extent symbolical. Manru, the gypsy, is a type, and his struggle with himself, the struggle which nocstitutes the real tragedy of the work, is typical, elementary, and of universal application."

Like Wagner's Nibelung dramas, "Manru" is a romance of nature—an open-air opera. Like Bizet's "Carmen," it is a gypsy opera. But, unlike both, it is instinct with the Polish and Austro-Hungarian spirit. Its plot is based upon Kraszewski's novel, "The Cabin Behind the Wood," and the librettist, Dr. Alfred Nossig, is a Polish sculptor and musician. Says *The Evening Post:*

"Paderewski's 'Manru' attests that Poland, for the first time, has produced an opera composer of real genius. The most surprising thing about it is that there is so little suggestion in it of Chopin, the musician with whose ideas Paderewski, as pianist, has become so thoroughly saturated. When one plays the piano (vocal) score . . . Chopin is perhaps suggested in a few places, but when the orchestra plays the resemblance vanishes. Nor is Liszt directly drawn upon, tho he is another idol of Paderewski, the greatest of all his interpreters. The only musician with whom the composer of 'Manru' went to school is Wagner, and among Wagner's works 'Siegfried' had the deepest influence on him, tho 'Tristan' and 'Die Walküre' are also suggested. 'Siegfried' is very much in the air in the first scenes of the second act, and also in the superb introduction to the third act. Yet it can not be said that there is more of Wagner in this first opera of Paderewski than there is of Marchner and Weber in the first operas of Wagner, or of Haydn and Mozart in the first symphonies of Beethoven. There is a Zeitgeist in music as in everything else, and no young composer can escape it."

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ALEXANDER VON BANDROWSKI AS "MANRU."

The Tribune says:

"'Manru' is not an opera to be disposed of with a hurried ultimatum on either book or music. From a score point of view it not only invites, it almost clamors for discussion. The book is awkward in construction, and at times amazingly silly in language; yet its fundamental idea is kept before the mind persistently and alluringly by the devices of the composer. A gypsy who forsakes wife and child because he can not resist the seductions of a maid of his own race would ordinarily be a contemptible character; yet, despite the want of literary and dramatic skill of the librettist, Manru is presented as a tragic type, who goes to merited destruction, indeed, but doing so nevertheless leaves an impression that he is less the victim of individual passion than of a fatality which is racial. . . . Centuries, more than we can think of, have fashioned the roaming disposition in the black-blooded people and made it an irresistible impulse. Thus the poetical essence of Manru's character is accounted for, and the librettist has given it expression which is not inept:

With longings wild my soul is fill'd;
Spring's voices shout within me;
Each fibre in my frame is thrill'd
With feelings that would win me.
In bush and brake
The buds awake,
Of nature's joy the woods partake,
And bear me helpless, spent, along,
Where freedom lives, far from the throng!
Thus pours the mountain torrent wild,
That stubborn rocks would check;
Thus rolls the molten lava stream,
Dispersing havoc dire, supreme,
Enfolding, whelming all in wreck!
Thus flies the pollen on the breeze,
To meet its floral love;
The song, outgushing from the soul,
Thus seeks the starry vault above.
Is it a curse?
There is no other life for me.
'Tis written in the book of fate;

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"Thy race must ev'ry pledge abate,
And wander, rove eternally!"
But why? And where?
I know it not—
I needs must fare. . . . .

"Mr. Paderewski has written like an eclectic. He has paid his tribute to the tendency which Wagner made dominant, and, indeed, has been somewhat too frank in his acknowledgment of his indebtedness to that master in falling into his manner and utilizing his devices whenever (as in the second act) there is a parallelism in situation; but he has nevertheless maintained an individual lyricism which proclaims him still the ingenuous musician which the art never needed so much as it needs him now. And as a national colorist he has put new things upon the operatic palette."

STEPHEN PHILLIPS'S NEW LITERARY DRAMA.

NO play produced in London during recent years has been greeted with greater interest than that accorded to Stephen Phillips's "Ulysses," which was performed for the first time on February 1 at Her Majesty's Theater, with Beerbohm Tree in the title rôle. As a spectacle alone the production is regarded as most noteworthy, and the gorgeousness of its scenery and costumes seems hardly to have been surpassed in the history of the English stage. The London *Daily Express* considers "Ulysses" the "most strikingly imaginative production the present generation has witnessed," while *The Daily Chronicle* speaks of it as a "grandly designed and well-executed play."

Mr. Phillips's new and ambitious drama is divided into a prolog and three acts, and opens with a representation of the Parnassus of the Greek deities. It is felt in some quarters that there is a dangerous approach to the burlesque in this "prolog in heaven," in which Zeus and the rest of the gods sit on Mount Olympus in solemn conclave, enveloped by purple mist; and irreverent critics have not been wanting to draw comparisons between "Ulysses" and the Drury Lane pantomime. "All the same," remarks the London correspondent of the New York *Times*, "the prolog is neither dull nor ridiculous, and the inevitable suggestion of the pantomime 'opening' does not matter." *The Spectator* has the following to say of the spirit in which Mr. Phillips has approached his subject:

"The author of 'Ulysses' has seized all the salient and essential points of the story, and has, with a wise indifference to the details of the Homeric legend, so long as he maintained the Homeric spirit, given us an acting play on the oldest, the most famous, and also the most moving, story that ever dealt with a wanderer's return. The yearning of the seafarer for his home and all that home means, for the sight of wife and child and friends, and of the kind land that gave him birth—that is the compelling, dominating motive of the play. And like a true playwright Mr. Phillips never forgets the mother-impulse of his scenes. Every line of the play is properly instinct with this motive and its accomplishment. It is a passion which suffuses the whole play from the first word to the last. To get home—that is the desire of Ulysses. To help him to that home is the care of Athene and the gods who are with her. To prevent him at every turn is the endeavor of Poseidon. To destroy his home by taking from it that which makes it home, the love and presence of Penelope, is what the suitors strive for unceasingly if unconsciously. To keep his home inviolate for him is the aim pursued by Penelope with a passion as steady and almost as resourceful as that of Ulysses himself. It is the will of his son Telemachus and even of the faithful swineherd, who in his humble tasks keeps always before him the preservation of his lord's house and home. Even in hell itself the contest does not cease. Agamemnon would, if he could, blast the whole idea of home with the hot breath of his own story. But the mother's voice, the home voice, allays the dreadful fever that the tale of Agamemnon's home-coming has planted in the veins of Ulysses. His mother's voice tells him that his home is still home, but bids him hasten to relieve its terrible beleaguerment. And so Ulysses struggles on in his great endeavor till at last the victory is won."

"It is a real play," adds the same paper, "and it is real poetry. That is a conjunction not often attained in these days, and yet one that is absolutely necessary if the poetic drama is to live, and live worthily." Max Beerbohm, writing in *The Saturday Review*, declares that "Mr. Phillips seems to have left undone nothing that he could do, to make his play worthy of its theme"; while *The Outlook* (London) thinks that "the production of 'Ulysses' really marks an epoch, of which the worst that any one could say even on the first performance was 'beautiful but slow,' and of which the 'slowness' may be banished, but not the beauty." Mr. Arthur Symons, the English poet, is more severely critical. He writes (in *The Academy*):

"Mr. Tree's production of Mr. Stephen Phillips's 'Ulysses,' at Her Majesty's Theater, is full of interest for all to whom the poetic drama is of interest. The play was magnificently staged, capably acted, the verse was spoken with care, and, if it was drawled a little beyond measure, that is a fault far more pardonable than the customary prose gabble. Mr. Phillips, as we know, is a writer of careful and often felicitous verse; he has a temperate charm, a graceful sense of epithet, a genuine poetic feeling; and he has a firm hold on his material: he can make his poetry hold the stage. Here, it might seem, is the true literary drama, drama and literature at once. There is an action that moves; there are plausible characters, who speak in clear and elegant verse. What more do we want?

"We want something more, and, if we are to have great poetic drama, we must have this something more. Poetry is one thing, stagecraft is another; and there are different kinds of poetry as there are different kinds of stagecraft. The action of 'Ulysses' is theatrical, the language is idyllic. . . . The poetry might be detached from the dramatic framework and the framework would stand exactly as it did before. Now, true dramatic poetry is an integral part of the dramatic framework, which, indeed, at its best, it makes. 'Ulysses' is a spectacle-drama, with a commentary in verse. At its best it reaches only what Coleridge, contrasting Schiller with Shakespeare, called 'the material sublime.' It has not flowered up out of a seed of hidden beauty; such beauty as it has, and it has beauty, is wrought from without, and presents itself to us as decoration."

The poetic drama, says Mr. Symons, "must be conceived as drama, and must hold us, as a play of Ibsen's holds us, by the sheer interest of its representation of life." He continues:

"It must live, and it must live in poetry, as in its natural atmosphere. The verse must speak as straight as prose, but with a more beautiful voice. It must avoid rhetoric as scrupulously as Ibsen avoids rhetoric. It must not 'make poetry,' however good in its way. Here, for instance, is one of the most effective speeches in 'Ulysses,' for effective it certainly was, just as the Italian aria was effective in the opera which it interrupted:

Then have the truth; I speak as a man speaks;
Pour out my heart like treasure at your feet,
This odorous, amorous isle of violets,
That leans all leaves into the glassy deep,
With brooding music over noontide moss,
And low dirge of the lily-swinging bee,—
Then stars like opening eyes on closing flowers,—
Palls on my heart. Ah God! that I might see
Gaunt Ithaca stand up out of the surge,
Yon lashed and streaming rocks, and sobbing crags,
The screaming gull and the wild-flying cloud:—
To see far off the smoke of my own hearth,
To smell far out the glebe of my own farms,
To spring alive upon her precipices,
And hurl the singing spear into the air;
To scoop the mountain torrent in my hand,
And plunge into the midnight of her pines;
To look into the eyes of her who bore me,
And clasp his knees who 'gat me in his joy,
Prove if my son be like my dream of him.

"Some of that is good descriptive verse, but it is all declamation, none of it is speech. Now, between declamation and dramatic poetry there is a great gulf. The actor loves declamation, because it gives him an opportunity to recite, and every actor loves to recite poetry. It provides him with a pulpit. He does not like to realize, any more than his author likes to realize, that every line of poetry which is not speech is bad dramatic poetry."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

ARE THE LAWS OF MECHANICS EXACTLY TRUE?

IS mechanics an exact deductive science, to be taught like geometry? Or is it based wholly on experiment, and to be so taught? The latter method obtains in England and the former on the continent of Europe generally. M. Poincaré, the eminent French mathematician, in a paper read originally before the International Congress of Philosophy held at the Paris Exposition, maintains that the English are right. This paper, which has just appeared in the printed proceedings of the congress, is reviewed in the *Revue des Questions Scientifiques* (Louvain, Belgium). M. Poincaré's position appears to be that the laws of mechanics are wholly deduced from experience, of which they are an ideal expression. We can not be convinced of their rigorous exactness, tho we are right to assume it for practical purposes.

For instance, to quote the review:

"A body that is subjected to no force can have only a uniform motion in a straight line. Such is the principle of inertia, . . . which is not an *a priori* truth; for if we say that the velocity of such a body can not change because there is no reason for it to change, could we not also maintain that the position of a body can not change without the action of some exterior cause? The principle of inertia is not therefore a self-evident truth; is it an experimental fact?"

The answer to this question must strictly be in the negative; all that we can say is that the more carefully we try the experiment and the more we remove obstacles, the nearer we come to demonstration. Again, take this principle: "The center of gravity of an isolated system can have only a uniform motion in a straight line." Can we verify this by observation? Evidently not, for no system of bodies is entirely isolated. Even the solar system is acted on by celestial bodies outside of it. We can, however, show that for a nearly isolated system the law is nearly true. M. Poincaré states his belief that it is not only impossible to obtain a rigorous proof of such a law as this, but it is absurd to ask it. As there is no such thing in nature as an isolated system, the question has no sense. The author finally concludes that the principles of mechanics present themselves under two aspects:

"On the one hand, they are truths based on experience and verified approximately so far as isolated systems are concerned. On the other hand, they are postulates applicable to the universe as a whole, and regarded as rigorously true. If these postulates possess a generality and certainty that do not attach to the experimental truths from which they are derived, it is because they reduce in the last analysis to a simple convention that we have the right to make because we are certain in advance that no experiment will ever contradict it."

On this statement the reviewer, M. Georges Lechalas, comments as follows:

"We do not think that this distinction is very philosophic. From the moment when we recognize that the principles of mechanics are established experimentally as approximately applicable to nearly isolated systems, their absolute formula, which is only the limit toward which the experimental results tend, depends on these and may be modified by the discovery of new phenomena. To escape from this conclusion we must undermine, at the foundation, the value of all our verification."

This whole question is by no means new, and there will probably be always two opinions on it. Probably M. Poincaré's position will be regarded by teachers as an attempt to sit on the fence—to acknowledge that the basis of mechanics is experimental and at the same time to justify the point of view that regards its laws as absolute, like those of pure mathematics. The practical solution of the problem adopted by most teachers is to teach young pupils the laws as exact and discuss with older ones their possible departure from accuracy and the basis on which they rest.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MEN WITH TAILS.

OCCASIONAL stories of tailed men appear in the daily papers and are dismissed by the average reader as obviously mythical. If we may believe a writer in *The British Medical Journal*, however, there are many perfectly authentic instances of men with tails, altho such appendages are, of course, abnormal. He thinks it probable that all human tails have been the results of developmental errors, and that they furnish no evidence of a relationship between man and the apes. They occur just at the terminal point of the vertebral column; and at such points nature is apt to "hesitate about the manner of her moldings." She may add an extra toe or finger to the foot or hand, and one vertebra too many or too few is hardly regarded as abnormal. The writer goes on to say:

"Remembering these gradations and abnormalities, it is not difficult to go a little farther and understand how an occasional human tail may come about. But such a departure is, nevertheless, very uncommon, and excites much comment when it occurs."

Quite the latest tail, the writer goes on to say, was described in *The British Medical Journal*, August 24, 1901. The tail consisted of nothing but areolar tissue and fat, with vessels and nerves and a few muscle fibers, but there was no trace of anything like the vertebral column. It was mobile, and when it was removed at the age of six months was of the length of 7 centimeters [three inches].

In *L'Antropologie* (tome vii. No. 5) there is a very detailed account of an encounter with a tailed man. M. Paul d'Enjoy, traveling in the Indo-Chinese region in 1890, captured a member of the Moï race who had "a caudal appendage." He is said to have climbed a tree after the fashion of a monkey, to have conversed with M. d'Enjoy and his companions, and to have "swaggered in his savage pride." *Nature*, in commenting upon this description, observed that it must be treated with respect, but hoped that it would not be long before these tailed men were carefully described by a trained scientific observer. It is now more than ten years since this so-called tailed race was described, and apparently no corroboration of the universality of a caudal appendage amongst these men has been forthcoming.

Bartels, who collected accounts of all known cases of tails in man, shows that references to them extend as far back as Pliny. He cites a community of tailed men in Turkestan, who were held in contempt and condemned to constant intermarriage. The tail was in this case considered as a curse, in that it hindered the possessor from sitting properly on horseback.

Some "tails" are appendages of skin containing subcutaneous fat, others are tumors. Schäffer, who has recently and thoroughly investigated the subject, believes that most, if not all, "true tails" arise from amniotic adhesions. These are usually "soft tails." A few contain a prolongation of the coccygeal vertebræ.

There is no description of a human skeleton, the writer in *Nature* goes on to say, whether we are dealing with prehistoric or with modern man, with more than five coccygeal vertebræ. One finds an occasional added rib, or metatarsal or metacarpal bone; but, in spite of all the talk and comment about the human tail, the coccygeal vertebræ appear to vary only by deduction and not by addition. There may be five vertebræ, more usually four or three.

The spinal skeletons of such creatures as have existed previously to prehistoric mammal record, and which have gone on

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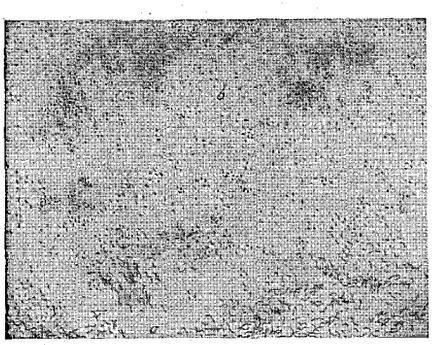
through the ages, and are still to be found, retain their special skeletal characters of species. Use, disuse, and altered surroundings will not of themselves account for the persistence of those characters of the human or general vertebral column which have existed ever since the skeleton has been examined. An occasional true tail reversion would be a reasonable expectation if the human family has really branched off from an anthropoid or ape ancestry; but the converse observation is the correct one, for a tail is no tail without a vertebral or notochordal support.

It appears almost as if all so-called human tails that have been scientifically examined might be placed in the same category of anomalies or abnormalities wherein we should put the odd tags of skin and areolar tissue that may develop from any other part of the body. Every surgeon in the course of his life must have seen such a developmental error; some of them almost partake of the nature of misplaced or added organs, and may be classed with the supernumerary ears, breasts, nipples, etc. Dr. Harrison's tailed infant had hairs upon the surface of its caudal appendage, and supernumerary fingers often have nails, but neither fact helps us to work out our descent.

For the present, in this twentieth century, it seems wiser to regard the older stories about tailed men as being mythical, and to regard the trained observations and examinations of the more recent anomalies as pointing to nothing more tail-like than is indicated by similar anomalies which occur with greater frequency in various other parts of the body. They may be simple developmental errors with a special halo of romance about them on account of their position.

THE CAUSE OF BALDNESS.

A WRITER in a comic paper recently suggested that as microbes had been shown to be the cause of almost every known disease, it was in order for some one to discover the bacillus of baldness. He did not know that this very thing had been done and that his joke was sober earnest. The microbial and contagious character of most chronic cases of baldness has now been well established. The disease has been thoroughly discussed by Dr. Sabouraud in a recent book published in Paris, and some of his conclusions are given in *La Nature* by Dr. A. Cartaz. One of his most striking conclusions is that baldness, as a chronic malady, is a disease not of old age but of youth; in bald old men we simply see the results of a disease that has been slowly doing its work for many years. Says Dr. Cartaz:

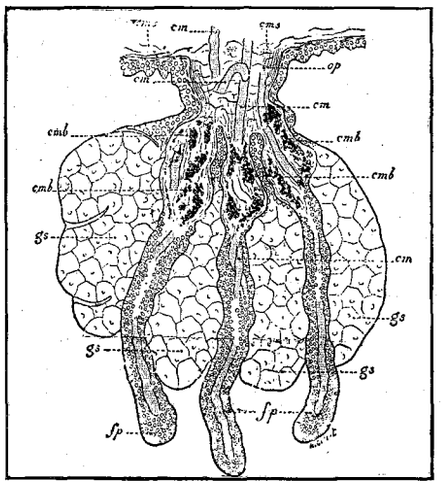


MICROBACILLUS OF BALDNESS.

"Baldness is a contagious disease caused by a microbe. A point that the author has not touched upon, and which seems of great importance, is the question of what subject is fitted to receive the bacillus, to furnish on his head a good soil for its growth, while his neighbor keeps his hair until his last hour. Baldness seldom attacks women, or, at least, it is exceptional among them, and is produced in the majority of cases by other causes than those of the common malady. . . . . .

"Must we invoke, as in the case of many other diseases, a special resistance, a peculiar state that renders the subject refractory? Probably. We have not all, to an equal degree, a receptivity even for contagious disease, and there is a considerable number of subjects who are exposed to contagion without being attacked. It is probably the same with baldness. But nevertheless it is curious that only men should become bald. Is it their long hair that preserves the women? Then we should return to the habits of our long-haired ancestors. . . . Baldness is a disease whose general and local causes are numerous, but which is closely allied to a very common skin disease called seborrhea.

"The skin contains not only the sudoriferous glands which secrete sweat, but also the sebaceous glands, which produce the oily matter that lubricates the skin. Exaggeration of the function of these glands gives rise to the disease called seborrhea."



ALTERATION OF HAIR FOLLICLES IN CHRONIC BALDNESS.

Cm, Dead hair; *cmb*, colony of microbes; *gs*, sebaceous gland; *cms*, superfical colonies; *op*, common opening of three follicles united by sclerosis.

This disease, Dr. Cartaz goes on to say, is due to a specific microbe that lives and multiplies in the sebaceous glands and causes baldness by its action on the roots of the hair. To quote again:

"So far from being a disease of old age, baldness is an affection of youth. Baldness begins in the young and increases, whether rapidly or slowly, up to the fiftieth year. Bald old men have been bald young men; their baldness has not been cured—that is all. Seborrhea, which shows itself in many subjects by disagreeable eruptions on the face and forehead, known as 'acne,' determines, when it attacks the scalp, first a limited, then a more extended, and finally a total baldness. . . . . .

"Baldness, then, is a contagious disease of microbian origin. Must we therefore reject all the other causes that have been assigned for the loss of the hair? Assuredly not, and the best proof is that the dwellers in the country number much fewer bald men than the inhabitants of cities. Why? It is because their sanitation, all things considered, is better than ours; . . . the life in the open air and the frugal living give strength to the organism and a more normal and regular constitution. Diabetes, as well as baldness, is less frequent in the country than in the city. . . . Bad sanitation, intellectual overwork, lack of physical exercise, add their action to that of the destructive bacillus of seborrhea.

"If baldness due to seborrhea is a microbian disease, it must then be curable. Alas! we can hold out no hope to the victims that await its cure. Seborrhea is a chronic infection, and we can not expect to destroy radically all the microbian colonies that have established themselves in the sebaceous glands. Altho we can achieve no radical results, however, we can stop the progress of the invasion and limit the field of disaster. A thousand and one antiseptic preparations have been tried, but we always must and should proceed with caution. Some scalps are easily subject to inflammation on contact with certain substances, and we shall run the risk of producing an irritation more grave than the disease itself. We must act with prudence and . . . seek the advice of experts. Perhaps some day when the nature of the disease has been well determined, we may, if the hair follicles have not been destroyed, find a means of restoring their vitality and to cause a growth of hair on a bald head. For the present, however, tho we may ameliorate and check the disease, we can not repair the damage that it has done."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Passing of Iron.—"It is worth noting," says a writer in *Cassier's Magazine*, "that the higher the grade of civilization, the more iron and steel are used per capita. It may be a matter of interest to know which has the supremacy, iron or steel.

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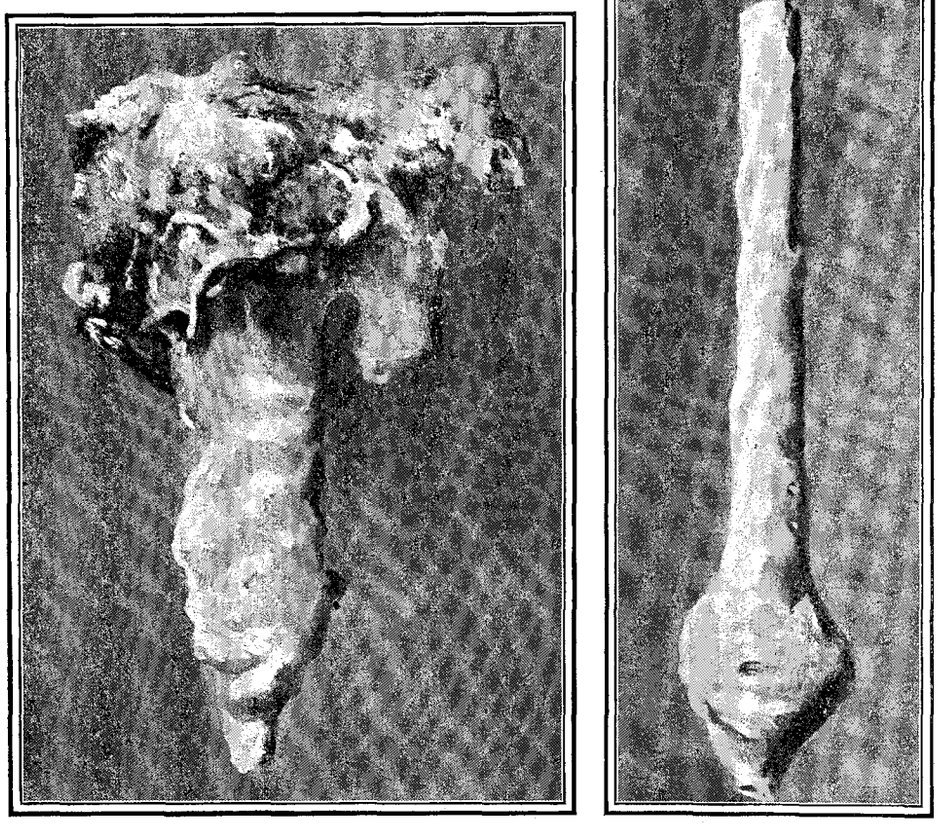
If we take the United States, we find that in time of depression Bessemer steel is sold at a less cost than iron, including bars, rods, sheets, plates, skelp, etc. That steel suits all the requirements of iron, except for rare cases, is evident, seeing that within the last five years, in spite of all the prejudices against using steel, . . . the two largest manufacturers of iron bars up to that time commenced rolling nothing but steel, and to-day the quantity of steel bars sold by them is double the quantity of iron bars, iron skelp, iron sheets, and iron tin plates formerly turned out by them. Iron is a thing of the past, and every panic or depression in the iron and steel trade helps to push it further into the background."

STALACTITES IN A CELLAR.

THAT stalactites can form in a comparatively short time under favorable conditions is shown by a recent discovery in Paris, where an old cellar was found to have filled with them in thirty-six years. This phenomenon is described in *La Nature* (Paris, January 25) by M. Stanilas Meunier, who prefaces his article with a general account of how stalactites are formed in nature. Says M. Meunier:



STALACTITES FORMED UNDER THE MONTPARNASSE STATION, PARIS, BETWEEN 1863–1899.

"Everybody knows what stalactites are, and even if we have not seen them in nature or in museums we have at least admired them in photographs. It is well known that they are columns of stone that descend from the ceiling of certain caverns and by their grouping give to these subterranean galleries the appearance of Gothic cathedrals. . . . . .

"The way in which these picturesque columns are produced is well known. They are always met with in strata of limestone, and there is no doubt that these rocks furnish the substance of which the stalactites are made. The active agent in their production is the carbonic acid dissolved in the infiltrated rain water; this acid eats the limestone through which it trickles and forms bicarbonate of lime, which is soluble in water. The solution thus produced is carried through the ground till it reaches a cavity where it may be partly or wholly evaporated. Generally this condition is realized at the roof of a cavern or grotto; the drop of liquid hanging from the rock gives off its carbonic acid, the carbonate of lime resumes its former state, and as this is insoluble it crystallizes in a little ring which forms the germ, as it were, of a stalactite. The successive drops enlarge the deposit, which thus grows wider and longer, while preserving as its axis the channel by which the water arrived.

"Formed thus, the calcareous substance is necessarily free from foreign matter, with the exception of coloring matters, especially carbonate of iron, which tints it with yellow or red, and analogous compounds of greenish hue. So it is often very beautiful and under the name of onyx is much sought for ornamental purposes.

"Ordinarily, the concretion of a stalactite does not take place without some of the liquid falling on the ground and forming there also a growth that enlarges from below upward to meet the stalactite. This is a stalagmite, and finally the two meet and fuse together, making a sort of column that seems to be holding up the roof from which it descended. The stalactitic material also covers the floor of the cavern, enclosing pebbles and other objects that happen to be thereon; there results a 'breccia' that has great interest for us, as it preserves specimens of the bones of extinct animals and even the entire skeletons of fossil men, together with their arms and tools, and works of art of which our first ancestors were the authors.

"Now all the essential characteristics of ordinary stalactites are reproduced in the specimens that I am about to describe, and there would be nothing remarkable about them if they had not been produced in altogether exceptional conditions. In fact they were not taken from a cave, but from a sort of cellar belonging to the Montparnasse railway station, where they were formed in a remarkably short time."

This disused cellar, we are told by M. Meunier, had been partly filled with earth and walled up from 1863 till 1899, and when it was opened in the latter year more than 500 complete stalactites were found, together with as many others that had been broken by the workmen. Says M. Meunier:

"To understand how these remarkable objects came there, in this short interval of thirty-six years, we must note that the cellar had not been completely filled; a considerable space was left above the mass of earth and under the ceiling, which showed very evident traces of corrosion from the surface water. The lime in its mortar had been attracted and in great part dissolved, and perhaps the chemical activity of the liquid was augmented by its special composition.

"The space that thus became a stalactite cavern was directly under the court-yard built in 1863. The rain-water converged thither, and mixed as it was with animal excreta acted strongly on the mineral substances and brought about a very rapid formation of stalactites.

"The stalactites are characterized by great friability, laminated structure, and slight density. When dissolved in hydrochloric acid the gas set free has a very decided organic odor. Also, a fragment heated red-hot on platinum foil blackens and thus betrays the presence of other substances than carbonate of lime.

"These facts are the more interesting to note, in that they are so closely related to natural phenomena."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Cape-to-Cairo Telegraph.—Some interesting details are made public regarding the construction of the British telegraph line from Cape Town to Cairo, planned by Mr.

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Rhodes, and giving an alternative land route to England over the Egyptian system. Says *The Electrical World and Engineer:*

"The line has now been completed as far as Ujiji, on the Eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika, so that messages may now be sent from Cape Town about 2,500 miles north. The wire has been strung on insulated iron poles sent out from England. Of course, the wild nature of the country has made the work difficult, for it has been necessary to transport all material by human or animal portage for hundreds of miles. Five parties are engaged in the work, the total force averaging 10 white men and about 1,200 blacks. The advance party, consisting of 2 whites and 200 natives, has charge of surveying the route and clearing a path f r it about 15 feet in width. The second party follows two or three days after and widens the path to 60 feet, more or less, according to the nature of the country. It is easy to see why so wide a path is necessary. There will be no lineman every few miles to keep the service in repair, and it will be far more costly than in civilized lands to mend a broken wire or repair other damages. Every preliminary caution, therefore, must be taken. Then comes the third party, which digs the poles; it is closely followed by the fourth detachment, which plants the posts; and, finally, come the wire stringers, who complete the work. None of the iron posts weighs less than 160 pounds, and most of them are 14 feet high. For some time the work has been carried on in German territory, as the line passes completely through the western part of German East Africa. It was necessary, of course, to secure the consent of Germany to build the line through its territory, and the Trans-African Telegraph Company, as it is called, agreed as a part of the bargain to build a separate line across German East Africa from north to south, to be the property of the German Government and to be used wholly for the telegraph traffic of the German colony. The Government will connect its ports on the coast with the Ujiji station of the line. This great enterprise will now be pushed northward into British East Africa and down the Nile as far as Fashoda, which is connected by wire with Khartum and Alexandria."

THE FATE OF NIAGARA.

MORE and more of the water of Niagara Falls is being drawn off for industrial purposes. The immense installation on the Canadian side is now adding its demands to that of the huge American plant, and the electrical papers are beginning to suggest that in the light of our present knowledge, Cleveland, Detroit, Columbus, Cincinnati, and even Chicago and New York are within striking distance of the Niagara central station. Says *The Electrical World and Engineer* (February 8):

"How far transmission of huge amounts of power to these points would pay is a matter which can not yet be determined, but the next few years will show clearly enough how the work can be done when it becomes desirable to attempt it. The effect of the Niagara power on Buffalo and neighboring cities is already manifest, and perhaps the whole immense output of the plant can be ultimately utilized, not so much by transmitting power as by drawing, even as by the hand of Fate, great industries about it. Power transmission then means only local distribution to a manufacturing metropolis spread out over a thousand square miles of territory."

When the question of the ultimate fate of the Falls was first raised, it was brushed aside by the technical papers with the remark that the abstraction of all the water likely to be required for power would hardly make an impression on the huge mass of water at Niagara. Now they have grown bolder and say that even if the signs of the time point to the total annihilation of the Falls as a thing of beauty, their place will be taken by that which is of much greater practical value to mankind. Besides this, *The Electrical World* tells us, the Falls were spoiled long ago by their sordid surroundings, and we may be pardoned for doing away with them altogether. Says the editor:

"The voice of prophecy has been already raised to foretell the day when the fall itself will be only a trickling sheet, and when great national holidays may be celebrated by turning the water for a few brief hours from the canals back to its natural channel. The men who have created the splendid power developments there are called iconoclasts and vandals who rend nature limb from limb for dirty pelf. But, truth to tell, Niagara was from every esthetic point of view wrecked long before the pick opened the work of the Niagara Power Company. Ill-kept factories, garish barns of hotels, patent medicine advertisements, shanties of evil aspect and worse repute, had made the greatest cataract in the world an eyesore and reproach years ago. Even the strong hand of the State was stretched out too late to save, and man's petty avarice had undone already nature's best work. To turn the stream thus defiled into a blessing for the world's workers is a worthy deed, a thing to be applauded. Had wise men taken the Niagara region three-quarters of a century ago and guarded it so that none of man's handiwork should visibly infringe on the eternal majesty of the scene, then would the mighty fall have been saved to art. Failing in this, it has been redeemed from vandals to the great service of industry. It will be many a year, perhaps many a century, before Niagara ceases to be a natural wonder of the world, and long ere that it will be the greatest monument of man's victory over natural forces. Why should any one wish a better fate for it, since it had been already cast aside? In fact, if one looks far into the future, the work of utilizing the cataract may be its salvation. Even within the memory of man it has suffered greatly from erosion, and sooner or later it was bound to work its way westward, bringing disaster unless saved by interposition of human aid in controlling its fateful march. One day a future generation may wake to the realization that the Niagara tunnels saved the Great Lakes."

Effect of Color on Mosquitoes.—The Anopheles mosquito, according to recent experiments referred to in *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette*, is attracted by some colors and repelled by others:

"The experiments were conducted in a large gauze tent, one end of which was formed by large windows into which the sunlight poured on bright days. Large stone basins were placed on the floor for the *Anopheles* to breed in. At the beginning it was noticed that when a person entered the tent clad in dark-gray clothes, the mosquitoes settled on the dark cloth; but that they never did this when the person entering was clad in white flannels. A number of boxes lined with cloth of various colors were placed in rows on the floor, and it was noticed that the mosquitoes would enter the box lined with dark blue in great numbers and, in less numbers, would enter boxes lined with other colors, in the following order: dark red, brown, scarlet, black, slate gray, olive green, violet, leaf green, blue, pearl gray, pale green, light blue, ochre, white, and orange. No mosquitoes were found in the box lined with yellow. As practical applications of these experiments, it is to be noted that the khaki uniform should offer advantages in addition to being invisible to the human enemy. The number of insects congregating in dwellings might very well be lessened by the choice of suitable colors applied to the walls. A trap might be made, lined with dark blue, in which the insects would congregate, so that they could be readily destroyed in large numbers. Have your mosquito-bars yellow. The favorite *blue* seems to be also the mosquito favorite."

"THE little black or red ant of the temperate zone," says *The National Druggist* (February), "is generally regarded as a nuisance, but not as an insect that can offer any danger to life or limb. An incident that happened the other day at Schlang, Bohemia, however, shows that under certain circumstances the little creature may become a serious menace, to the life of children at least. A peasant woman going out to labor in the fields, after nursing her infant, laid the baby on the ground in the shade and went to work. After a little time the child began to cry violently, but the mother, thinking that it simply wished to be taken up, paid no attention to it. The cries increased in violence at first, but after a while the child seemed to get quiet, and soon the crying ceased entirely. The mother finished her task and returned to the baby, to find it covered with millions of ants, which had eaten out the eyes and filled the cavities of mouth, nose, and ears. They had eaten through the walls of the stomach, had filled the esophagus, the larynx, and, in fact, occupied every cavity or passageway in the body. The baby was dead, of course. We remember hearing of a similar incident that occurred in Alabama about the time of the Civil War, where a child of a year and a half or two years strayed from the camp of its mother, a widow of the poor white class, moving her effects back to her old home, and was lost. After a search for it, which lasted for several days, the remains of the child were found on an ant-heap or nest. Little was left, however, but the bony skeleton. Such incidents are, fortunately, exceedingly rare, but the fact that they may occur should not be lost sight of, and should be better known commonly than they appear to be."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

DR. PARKHURST ON CONDITIONAL IMMORTALITY.

THE Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, of New York, has recently aroused much interset in religious circles by preaching a series of sermons on conditional immortality, in which he takes the position that man is "immortable," rather than immortal. His attitude is explained in the following words:

"It appears to be imagined that if one can get past physical death without his soul ceasing to exist, the everlasting duration of his soul's existence is thereby insured. That is taking a good deal for granted.

"The very expression, a 'live soul,' is rather immediately suggestive of a dead soul, and there is a great deal in the Bible, even, about dead souls, souls that have been alive, but have died. 'The soul that sinneth it shall die.' 'Sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death'—not the death of the body, but the soul's death. 'The wages of sin is death.' I assume that those expressions mean what they say.

"There is nothing in Scripture or in things that encourages us to feel that a soul can be kept from dying any more than a body, unless it is taken care of. There is no warrant from Bible or from nature for supposing that a soul carries within itself a policy of insurance against its own eventual obliteration. We may be immortal, but if we prove to be such, it will be because we have succeeded in being such. . . . . .

"So if—and there is nothing to disprove it—it is the intention of nature that a soul should reach that spiritual longevity expressed by the word 'eternal,' the soul will have to pay for the superb prerogative by fulfilling the conditions, and taking good care of its spiritual health. Once you begin to respect the intimations of nature and to regard the suggestions of God's word, you discover that while the mere doctrine of immortality may be settled by philosophical or theological argumentation, the question whether you personally will be immortal is going to be settled by you."

This point of view is not a new one. It is elaborated in a recent book by the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, the well-known Brooklyn minister; and as long ago as 1878 the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, the present rector of Grace Church, New York, published a book on "Conditional Immortality." The Rev. Frederick S. Boody, writing on the subject in the Boston *Watchman* (Bapt.), thinks that the doctrine "is not to be dismissed with a word." He continues:

"The advocates of conditional immortality call upon us to produce reasons for our belief that irrespective of his relation to God, his personal character, his usefulness or unusefulness in the universe, a man is capable of living forever. The words of a recent writer seem fair: 'If science does not discover, or philosophy prove, or revelation teach man's natural immortality, then the words of Scripture must be interpreted in their natural and ordinary meaning, and we must accept as a very simple statement of fact the declaration of the New Testament that "the wages of sin is death, but the free gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord."'

"Who shall say that science has discovered the natural immortality of the race? If it be 'a colossal instance of baseless assumption' that the life of the soul ends with the life of the body, the opposite hypothesis is equally in the realm of the unknown. There is no scientific evidence for either view; for all philosophical reasonings concerning the probabilities of humanity after death are manifestly in a region that transcends human experience."

A vigorous expression of opinion from the opposite side of the argument is that voiced by *The Star of Zion* (Charlotte, N. C.), the official organ of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. It says:

"A pious shudder runs over the Christian Church as it reads this erroneous, diabolical, and damaging theory that the soul is not immortal, and it will await with anxiety to see whether the noted divine, regardless of his profundity of learning, will be tried for heresy or not. The only way that he could escape trial and be unfrocked in the Methodist Church would be by proof of his insanity and irresponsibility.

"The immortality of the soul is a doctrine believed not only by all orthodox Christians and every one else who has good common sense, but is indisputably established by facts drawn from the Scriptures, the light of nature and reason and other sources. If one will study closely the origin, nature, powers, and faculties of the soul, he will find that it is not subject to death either from anything within itself or without it. The human body, being mortal, is subject to death; but the soul, the immaterial part of man, bearing divine resemblance, especially in immortality, because it is the *breath of life*, is spiritual in its nature, undying in its existence, and is beyond the reach of famine, hunger, sword, bullet, poison, or anything in this world capable of producing death."

WORK OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CREED REVISION COMMITTEE.

THE Presbyterian Creed Revision Committee, which was in session during the early part of December in Washington and has lately been meeting in Philadelphia, has come to a decision on several important doctrinal points. Before adjourning to meet again in Washington on April 9 an official statement was made as to the work accomplished, it being understood that the changes recommended are subject to the approval of the Presbyterian General Assembly, which will be held in New York next May. The announcement made on the two most important points, the doctrines of predestination and "infant damnation," is as follows:

"The committee has decided upon a form of a declaratory statement on the third chapter of the Confession of Faith, declaring that the doctrine of predestination is held in harmony with God's love for all mankind, and that no man is condemned except on the ground of his sin.

"It also adopted a declaratory statement as to the phrase 'elect infants,' declaring that the Presbyterian Church does not teach that any dying in infancy are lost, but that all dying in infancy are included in the election of grace. The members denied that American Presbyterians ever taught the doctrine of infant damnation."

Later, the committee announced that it had decided to recommend the elimination from the Confession of Faith of the statements that works done by "unregenerate" men are "sinful"; that it is "a sin to refuse an oath touching anything that is good and just being imposed by lawful authority"; and that the Pope is a "man of sin." It also added to the Confession two chapters on the Holy Spirit and on the Gospel, and adopted five articles of the new statement of the Reformed Faith that is being prepared. All that now remains to be done is the completion of this brief statement, which is intended for popular use.

In reviewing the work accomplished by the committee, *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston) says:

"The public is not now profoundly interested in the result of its deliberations. Revision is already accomplished by natural processes of study and the progress of Christian knowledge, tho the task of making a formal statement of the result may not be easy. The discussion of the matter, which was at first deprecated or denounced by many, has gone on with increasing freedom until passion has died away and calm reasoning is guiding the denomination to a new sense of unity. The revision committee was instructed 'in no way to impair the integrity of the system of doctrine set forth in our Confession and taught in the Holy Scriptures.' But the necessity for revision lay in the fact that the integrity of the system *was* impaired and contained things not taught in the Holy Scriptures. The commission was instructed to add statements 'concerning the love of God for all

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men, missions, and the Holy Spirit.' These additions will destroy further the degree of integrity there is in the Confession, unless certain important omissions are made. But the reassuring fact in this chapter now approaching completion in the history of creed-making is that a living church will surely slough off her outworn and outgrown garments, however sacredly they are regarded, and will emerge into greater strength and peace therefrom. The Westminster Confession does not adequately express the present belief of the Presbyterian Church; and whatever new creed is proposed will have abiding recognition only so far as it does represent that belief."

The Chicago *Interior* (Presb.), thinks that the most important part of the committee's work, that of completing the brief statement of the reformed faith expressed as far as possible in "untechnical terms," yet remains to be done, and goes on to say:

"It is evident that on this point the committee could very easily offer the church a rather empty form of words. The phrase 'untechnical terms' might be used as the excuse for drawing up a general and vague document to express what it understands to be held by the rank and file of church-members as distinguished from office-bearers. But that a series of commonplaces put into liturgical language no matter how beautiful is not what the Assembly meant the committee to draw up, is evident from the words we have already quoted from the Assembly's instructions. . . . The proposed statement should be such that it can stand side by side with the Confession of Faith and the Catechisms, and tho not used, as the instructions of the Assembly to the committee go on to specify, 'as a substitute for, or an alternative of, the Confession,' it should set forth what are deemed to be the cardinal and distinctive features of the reformed faith. The selection of the phrase 'Reformed faith' instead of 'Calvinistic system' or 'system of doctrine taught in the Westminster Confession,' we take as a happy one. If the idea involved in it is carried out, it would give the Presbyterian Church in the United States the opportunity to rise out of provincialism and stand out as the representative and leader in a movement to unite the thought of the Reformed churches of the world."

The American Israelite (Cincinnati) thinks that the declarations of the revision committee on predestination and "elect infants" show a tendency toward dispensing with a "belief in the superhuman origin and divine mission of Jesus as an essential to salvation," and with "the necessity of baptism"—"truly a wonderful step forward for the Presbyterian Church to make," it exclaims. *The Ave Maria* (Notre Dame, Rom. Cath.) observes:

"A brief statement of latter-day teaching and an explanatory appendix are the tasks confronting the revision committee. That, it strikes us, will do very well for the present; but before the twenty-first century opens another revision committee will arise and perform an operation for appendicitis; and statement and appendix together will be cut off. It is the history of the sects—the changefulness of error."

The New York *Mail and Express* says:

"A matter of moment to the whole world of thought is the action taken this week by the revision committee of the Presbyterian Church upon the Westminster Confession. For a hundred years criticism has stormed upon the Presbyterians because of the doctrines of 'infant damnation,' 'good works,' and predestination. They faced attack in true Covenanter fashion, dourly and silently, firm in their faith and making no complaint because that faith was misunderstood and misjudged. That is a fine thing to do. But they do a finer thing to-day. For they open their hearts to the Christian world and, in substance, say: 'Brothers, you have done us a wrong. It is your fault, in that your judgment was superficial and hasty; it is our fault, in that we were not, before now, frank with you. We have nothing to recant; nothing to retract; nothing for which to make excuses. But, if you listen, you will learn that our creed is not the harsh, old, iron, cruel thing you think it.' That is the spirit of their present speaking. And that spirit is ever a happy augury for Christianity."

THE PERSON OF JESUS AS VIEWED BY THREE EMINENT BIBLICAL SCHOLARS.

WHEN the second volume of the Hastings "Dictionary of the Bible" was published two years ago in England, widespread attention was drawn to the article on Jesus by Dr. Sanday as not only the gem of the volume, but an ornament to the entire work. Since then even more attention has been excited by a corresponding article from the pen of the late Dr. Bruce in the "Encyclopedia Biblica," edited by Professor Cheyne and Dr. Sutherland Black. And, still later, in the ninth volume of the new third edition of the kindred work of reference in Germany, Hauck's "Realencyklopädie für protestantische Theologie und Kirche" (1901), the article on the same subject, by Professor Zöckler, has challenged special attention because of the fact that it appears not in its alphabetical place in the preceding volume, but is used as the opening article of the present volume. "These are indications," declares the Rev. Dr. James Stalker, of Glasgow, Scotland, "of the paramount interest which this subject has at present for the public mind; the writers to whom it has been entrusted in these three works are men of conspicuous knowledge and ability, and it may be profitable to compare the modes in which they have acquitted themselves of their task." Proceeding to a consideration of the articles, in the order named, Dr. Stalker confesses to a feeling of great disappointment in regard to Dr. Bruce's exposition. It is too "cold," too rationalistic, too "apologetic." Dr. Stalker writes in *The Biblical World* (Chicago, January):

"Dr. Bruce's performance has created something like consternation among his own friends on account of the negative tone by which it is pervaded; and this has been felt to be the more painful because, through the lamented author's death before its publication, it has come to the public with the air of a last will and testament. Certain Unitarians have been claiming it for their own and using it for their peculiar purposes, forgetting that, if it were really as they suppose—if one who up to the day of his death had eaten the bread of a Trinitarian church had left behind him a legacy of Unitarianism—the scientific interest of the incident would disappear in the importance of the article as a document in estimating the author's character. They might have been restrained by the very first words, in which Jesus is spoken of as not only the author, but the object, of the Christian faith, and there are plenty of other indications throughout the article which prove to a discerning eye that the distinguished author had no intention of turning his back in this last product of his pen on the testimony of his whole preceding life.

"It can not, however, be denied that the representation of Jesus is humanitarian, while the references to his higher claims are most meager. . . . No doubt the ethical teaching of our Lord is that which lies most conspicuously on the surface of the Gospels; but one misses in Dr. Bruce's pages almost any reference to those subtler elements of the teaching of Jesus in which the Christian Church has always believed the most solemn and moving part of his message to lie. There is hardly a word on the relation of Jesus to God or the significance of his death. The great text in Matt. xi. 25 is referred to, but not with anything like the impressiveness of writers like Wendt or Keim. Dr. Bruce says that what the primitive Christians asked about Jesus was, first, what he taught; secondly, what he did; and thirdly, what he suffered. But what the hearts of men from the first asked was, who he was, and with what object he had appeared in this world; and without a doubt it was to the belief that in him the eternal love had incarnated himself for the purpose of taking away the sin of the world that the Christian church owed its origin and its permanence."

Professor Sanday's article is described as "deserving all the praise which had been so liberally bestowed upon it." In fact, "it would be difficult to find a parallel among the articles of any encyclopedia to the thoroughness and fineness of its work." Dr. Stalker continues:

"Professor Sanday has not only read widely and reflected long, but has made up his own mind, and it is seldom that he declines

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to express a decided opinion. His judgments will confirm the convictions of those whose minds are confused with the din of controversy, while they will command the respect of all who have reflected on these topics themselves. He assumes from the first the attitude of a Christian believer, and nothing is more remarkable in the whole performance than the delicate fervor of faith that is combined with fidelity to facts and fairness toward the opinions of others. He holds that Jesus was from his baptism perfectly conscious of his messianic vocation, and resolved to found the kingdom of God upon earth; but he had first to transform the conceptions of the kingdom entertained by his contemporaries; and this delayed his full manifestation of himself, while it accounts for the comparative rarity of testimonies from his own lips in the Gospels. But his work, toward the close, centered more and more in his own person, and he spoke about himself with growing freedom. . . . Professor Sanday writes with unfailing reverence and with pride in his authorities, being evidently glad when he is able to vindicate their absolute trustworthiness and surrendering their testimony even on little things only with hesitation and dislike. Here lies the deep gulf between a believing and disbelieving treatment of the record, as Delitzsch pointed out in the theological literature of his own country; and it looks as if it may soon be the line of demarkation in the religious literature of this country also."

If the strong point of Dr. Bruce's article is the exposition of the ethical teaching of Jesus, and that of Dr. Sanday's the description of the actual state of the discussion, the strong point in Dr. Zöckler's article is its "registration of relevant literature." Apart from its exhaustive history and analysis of the literature relating to the life of Christ, Dr. Zöckler's article is decidedly the most orthodox of the three. On this point Dr. Stalker says:

"This is not the only indication furnished by the new edition of the greatest theological encyclopedia in the world that there are large sections of the learned world in Germany on which extreme views in criticism have made little impression, and that, in the conflicts lying before us in this country and America, we may be able to fetch our weapons of defense from the country which we have been wont to think of as the source of all that is arbitrary and extreme. While giving very fully the history of the criticism of the 'sources,' Zöckler himself does not acknowledge any varying scale of values as belonging to the four Gospels or to any portions of them. At the most, he only acknowledges a certain subjective element in John's reports of our Lord's discourses, and of course he recognizes that one of the evangelists is more important for one purpose and another for another; but, while even Dr. Sanday speaks freely of the mistakes of the evangelists, I do not remember that Dr. Zöckler acknowledges a single real discrepancy, unless it be in the date of the Last Supper, where he prefers the account of John. He goes so far as to say that nothing but prejudice stands in the way of believing that Matthew may have produced our first Gospel as it stands by translating his own *logia* into Greek and furnishing them with historical settings. His belief in the traditional view of Jesus adopted by Christianity is no hesitating one, but confident and full-blooded, and he writes as one who knows himself able to give an account to all comers of the faith that is in him."

Prayer and Wireless Telegraphy.—Canon Wilberforce, of Westminster Abbey, enunciates a novel but suggestive theory of prayer, when he asks if it is not reasonable to suppose that prayer may be a kind of spiritual wireless telegraphy. He says (in *St. John's Parish Magazine*, London, January):

"Intercessory prayer is that divine essence of soul union, that heavenly ministry, which laughs distance to scorn and creates a meeting-place in God for sundered hearts and lives. I can not analyze it and reduce it to a proposition; but neither can I analyze the invisible fragrant vibrations which proceed from a bunch of violets, and which will perfume a whole room. I can not analyze the passage through the air of the dots and dashes of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy. But I know that intercession is a current of the breath of God, starting from your own soul, and acting as a dynamic force upon the object for which you pray. It sets free secret spirit influences (perhaps the Father's mighty angels, that excel in strength, who can say?) but which influences would not be set free without the intercession. I can well understand Mary, Queen of Scots, saying that she feared the prayers of John Knox more than an army of 10,000 men. Why should not intercession be part of God's regularized workings as much as wireless telegraphy? Why should it not be a natural law, and none the less spiritual because natural? Such forces do exist—call them thought-transference, psychic sympathy, spiritual sympathy, spiritual affinity, what you will. These forces of influence between man and man, acting independently of distance, are rapidly claiming recognition from the physical investigator. Why should not intercession be one of these secret affinities, appertaining to the highest part of man, and acting, by divine natural law, directly upon the object prayed for, originating from the divine nature in you, and passing, full of the infinite resources of God, directly to the one for whom you pray?"

THE CREED OF A MYSTIC.

RALPH WALDO TRINE, the author of "In Tune with the Infinite" and of other ethical books that have been widely read in the United States and in many foreign countries, contributes to *Mind* (New York, February) "A Sort of Creed," in which he expresses his philosophy of life. It is as follows:

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"To live to our highest in all things that pertain to us;

"To lend a hand as best we can to all others for this same end;

"To aid in righting the wrongs that cross our path by pointing the wrong-doer to a better way, and thus aid him in becoming a power for good;

"To remain in nature always sweet and simple and humble, and therefore strong;

"To open ourselves fully and to keep ourselves pure and clean as fit channels for the divine power to work through us;

"To turn toward and keep our faces always to the light;

"To do our own thinking, listening quietly to the opinions of others, and to be sufficiently men and women to act always upon our own convictions;

"To do our duty as we see it, regardless of the opinions of others, seeming gain or loss, temporary blame or praise;

"To play the part of neither knave nor fool by attempting to judge another, but to give that same time to living more worthily ourselves;

"To get up immediately when we stumble, face again to the light, and travel on without wasting even a moment in regret;

"To love all things and to stand in awe or fear of nothing save our own wrong-doing;

"To recognize the good lying at the heart of all people, of all things, waiting for expression, all in its own good way and time;

"To love the fields and the wild flowers, the stars, the far-open sea, the soft warm earth, and to live much with them alone, but to love struggling and weary men and women and every pulsing living creature better;

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"To strive always to do unto others as we would have them do unto us. In brief—

"To be honest, to be fearless, to be just, to be kind. This will make our part in life's great and as yet not fully understood play truly glorious, and we need then stand in fear of nothing—life nor death; for death is life.

"Or, rather, it is the quick transition to life in another form; the putting off of the old coat and the putting on of a new; a passing not from light to darkness but from light to light, according as we have lived here; a taking up of life in another form just where we leave it off here; a part in life not to be shunned or dreaded or feared, but to be welcomed with a glad and ready smile when it comes in *its own* good way and time."

EXTENT OF THE BELIEF IN SPIRITUALISM.

IT is somewhat surprising to learn that Spiritualism has a million adherents in the United States and Canada. Such, however, is the estimate of Mr. Frederick W. Weller, A.M., who states further that fully a quarter of this number are members of Spiritualistic organizations. Writing in *The Metropolitan Magazine* (New York, January), he says:

"There are 650 local societies of Spiritualists in the United States and in the neighboring Dominion. They represent every phase of human desire for communion with the released souls of loved and honored ones, from that which seeks satisfaction in physical manifestations of the departed spirit's presence to that which, rising to a religio-philosophic plane, finds its life in psychic intercourse or soul-communion; accepting all the truly spiritual teachings of the churches, but adding thereto the new revelation, or, to put it more correctly, the new perception of those relations between all spirits, which, these believers hold, are revealed in the Bible. Of the 650 societies in existence, nearly 300 are circles of believers and investigators, drawn together and held by the personality of mediums whose physical manifestations inspire faith or create wonder. The other societies are representative of the philosophic and religious aspects of spiritualism, many of them being legally incorporated bodies, and not a few of them holding their articles of incorporation in the character of religious organizations, and even as churches. They have their regularly ordained and installed pastors or ministers, and maintain Sunday services of worship, which in most respects are precisely similar to those marking the day in churches of a non-ritualistic character. Sunday-schools, or lyceums, for the religious instruction of the young, are a frequent feature in the life of these organizations."

One of the most effective agencies in the propagation of Spiritualistic ideas is the camp-meeting. At the present time, we are told, there are no less than fifty-five Spiritualistic camp-meeting associations, some of them owning extensive and well-located property. The most noteworthy of these camps is that known as Lily Dale, near the village of Fredonia, N. Y. Mr. Weller continues:

"The workers in the cause of Spiritualism are many and their gifts are various. About 350 lecturers, pastors, and platform mediums are engaged in presenting the Spiritualistic thought to the public. They are as a rule inspirational speakers and psychics, or mediums. In addition to these there are not less than 1,500 psychics engaged in presenting publicly the various phases of spirit manifestation, while it is estimated that there are some 10,000 mediums who exercise their gifts in private. Home séances and private circles are strong factors in extending and strengthening the hold which this cult has taken upon the minds of the people. In many places the largest and most desirable halls are regularly hired for meeting-places, while there are about eighty-five churches, temples, auditoriums, and other buildings in the United States dedicated to Spiritualism.

"Only a portion of the Spiritualists make a religion of their belief, using it as a means of soul-development, and led by it toward an altruistic relationship with all souls, those embodied in mortals and those which have passed beyond the veil of mortality. For it must be stated right here that there exists a phase of the Spiritualistic thought which contemplates the possibility of mortals assisting the immortals in their development, as well as the possibility of receiving aid in the spiritual progress which may be made by those still in the flesh."

The Spiritualists do not agree in any formulated creed, but they hold to the soul's immortality, and communication between spirits who have departed from the flesh and mortals still in the body. The immanence of God in the universe is recognized in one form or another. The Spiritualists regard the Bible as the product of inspiration, divine in so far as the divine is continually manifesting itself in that light which comes from the higher life into this through the communion of souls. Jesus, looked upon by Spiritualists as the great psychic of his time, is acccepted as a living example and model of sonship to the Deity, and as a teacher whose words of wisdom are saving, in that they lead to the most perfect development of that sonship in us. Mr. Weller goes on to say:

"The National Spiritualists' Association stands for the idea that modern Spiritualism is the recognition of universal principles operative in nature; and that spirit return and communication afford the avenue through which immortality is demonstrated. The association adopted a declaration of principles at the annual convention held in Chicago in October, 1899. It declared six propositions. First, we believe in infinite intelligence. Second, we believe that the phenomena of nature, physical and spiritual, are the expression of infinite intelligence. Third, we affirm that a correct understanding of such expression, and living in accordance therewith, constitutes the true religion. Fourth, we affirm that the existence and personal identity of the individual continue after the change of death. Fifth, we affirm that communication with the so-called dead is a fact scientifically proven by the phenomena of Spiritualism. Sixth, we believe that the highest morality is contained in the Golden Rule: 'Whatsoever ye would that others should do unto you, do ye also unto them.'

"Spiritualism teaches that the event called death is not disastrous, nor a penalty for sin, but an event as natural as birth and presenting unlimited possibilities.

"On the practical questions of life that association takes what is commonly regarded as advanced ground in some repects, as in declaring that intoxicating liquors, opiates, tobacco, and unnecessary stimulants should be avoided; in opposing war as unnecessary, and urging the settlement of international disputes by arbitration; and in favoring the abolition of the death penalty for the reason that capital punishment is a relic of barbarism, wholly inimical to modern ideas concerning crime causes and their cure."

Whatever may be the actual truth or error of Spiritualism, concludes the writer, "it is a belief that is full of comfort to those who accept it honestly and implicitly. It is a religion which, if properly understood, is an inspiration to better living; and in that respect it is entitled to the fairest consideration of even those who find themselves unable to accept what its advocates claim to be truths."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Christian Science movement has made such progress in Germany that it was recently the subject of debate in the Reichstag. Emperor William has also manifested interest in the movement, tho only with a view to suppressing it. According to recent press despatches, the Emperor is so incensed at the growth of this new sect that he has issued an edict excluding from the imperial court all persons in any way connected with faith healing or Christian Science. Fraulein Schoen, the leader of the movement, has made many converts, it is said, "in the higher circles of Berlin society."

DR. ANDREW B. DAVIDSON, who died in Edinburgh a few days ago, is described by *Zion's Herald* as "A Teacher of Teachers." "For almost thirty-eight years," it says, "he taught Hebrew and Old-Testament exegesis in New College, Edinburgh, the great Free Church institution; for the chief part of that time he has had no superior in his department in the world, and there have been very few who could fairly be reckoned his equals in learning and in the qualities which go to make up a great teacher—insight, intellectual acumen, the gift of interpretation, linguistic aptitude, and, highest of all, the power to stir and quicken his pupils, and take hold of their inmost natures and help to develop them upward and Godward." The roll-call of his pupils includes the late Professor Drummond, Dr. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren"), Dr. George Adam Smith, and Dr. James Stalker.

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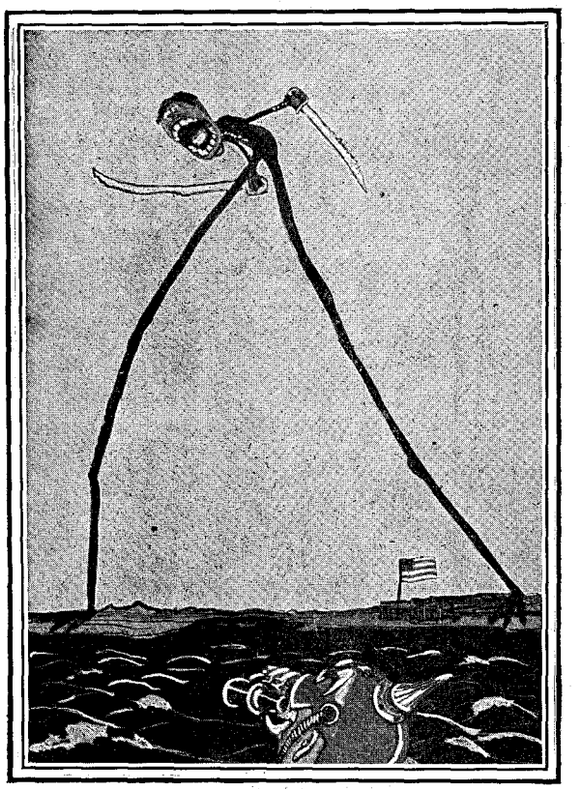
FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE SALE OF THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

DANISH newspapers do not approve the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, and for that reason ignore the subject as a rule. The *Journal Politiken* (Copenhagen) calls attention to the formation of a Danish steamship line to the islands. The press of the Continent elsewhere gives the subject much attention. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) says:

"If the treaty signed in Washington does not provide for a vote of the people, it must be that the United States is opposed. It is not easy to understand the motive of such opposition. The approval of the Antilleans is certain, and it is to the interest of the Washington Government to conciliate its new lieges. As for Denmark, she has everything to gain by getting rid of these



THE AMERICAN POLICY.
In foreign expeditions I can keep in the swim with all Europe.
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

Antillean possessions, which are only an expense to her and from which her commerce derives only insignificant advantages. The three isles together have a population of only 32,000 souls. English is spoken almost exclusively, and commercial relations are limited to the exportation of sugar to the United States, England, and France."

The whole proceedings are of a most humiliating character for Denmark in the opinion of the *Temps* (Paris), which thus amplifies:

"The King is represented as warmly opposed to a transaction that compromises his dignity and brings painful recollections. He will be supported in his attitude by two influences that are not always in accord—the Prince Royal Frederick and the Prince Waldemar. In the Folkething, or popular assembly, opinion is much divided. The majority of the reform party is said to be favorable to the cession of the Antilles in order to escape thereby any risk of colonial politics, to eliminate a source of international differences, and to help the budget in two ways, by reducing expenses and getting the purchase-money. On the other hand, the Landsthing, or upper house, is practically unanimous in opposition to the transaction."

It will not be difficult to realize the gratification of the United States, according to the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), at thus rounding out the Porto Rican acquisition. It adds:

"The matter is complicated by the negro question in the United States. In the Danish colony blacks and whites are on a footing of perfect equality, not only politically but socially and otherwise. Hence the black population of these isles will shrink from becoming American. The same sentiment keeps Cuban people of color, black or brown, hostile to the United States. The North Americans thus gather some of the fruits of their exaggerated contempt for the black race."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DIVORCE CONTROVERSY IN ITALY.

THE introduction into the Italian parliament of a bill dealing with divorce has precipitated a heated controversy, one of the features of which has been an allocution from the Pope. The Vatican strongly condemns the measure on general principles, its organ, the *Osservatore Romano* (Rome), saying:

"It is impossible to tell to what length the usurping interference of laicality will go with reference to the most grave question of divorce. . . . Certainly, if we are to heed the dictates of the senses and to live according to them, not only is the permanence of the marriage bond tyrannical, but so also are all the natural, divine, or human laws extant. Why do materialists speak of laws? They have no right to do so, for materialism can admit no restrictions whatever upon the will that would be free from restraint. They are bound to use every means to bring about license of manners, at least. However, materialists and their like are not so hypocritical because they make no distinctions between spiritual and material things. More deceitful are those who wish to seem impartial, among them being doctrinaires of the moderate school. These persons assert that in the matter of divorce they make a distinction in favor of the sacrament of matrimony, allowing full liberty to those who receive it in accordance with the rites of the church to maintain the indissoluble nature of the bond. Divorce, they say, has to do with civil marriage as instituted by the state. The state, which has instituted it, can regulate it and declare it terminable. The civil law, they say, does no violence to the conscience of those who are faithful to the divine law, and does not concern itself about it, allowing full liberty to Catholics. What! The civil law not concern itself, in a Catholic country, with the conscience of the greater portion of those among whom it is administered! And is not this the greatest of imaginable enormities?"

These views are emphasized in the Italian clerical press generally, including the *Cronaca Romana* and the *Lega Lombarda*. The *Civiltà Cattolica* (Rome) remarks:

"All good Catholics will derive great comfort from the solicitude with which protests are multiplied and addressed to the Government and parliament against the iniquitous design of the divorce bill. If these protests were collected, they would form a volume, and would be eloquent proof of the noble sentiments and public profession of faith of a great number of Italian Catholics of all classes and conditions."

The other point of view is seen in the queries of the *Tribuna* (Rome):

"Why does the church organization continue its innocuous propaganda against divorce with such fury? Why do the bishops in their letters, the priests in their sermons, Catholic writers in their books, and papers proclaim and maintain still that the divorce bill is an offense to religion and to morals and, if passed, will result in the destruction of the family and the ruin of society? . . . See how many Catholic countries admit and regularly practise divorce without thereby forfeiting the church's confidence; how many countries the church proclaims, divorce notwithstanding, her most faithful and most moral servants. It is not easy to see why, after so many pacifying experiences, after so many invincible demonstrations, the clerical party continues to repeat throughout Italy the usual refuted arguments, to resume the usual polemics of the past, to frighten the usual Chris-

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tian sparrows, convinced henceforth, even more than the pagans, of the futility of this stone-throwing sacred eloquence in the pursuit of political and social problems."

Still another phase of the matter is taken up by the *Messaggero*, which insinuates that the protesting bishops and Catholics have no standing before parliament since they refuse to participate in the parliamentary elections.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CASE OF DOCTOR SPAHN.

THE case of Dr. Spahn is one that has aroused a sharp debate in Germany, and one that has important political, religious, and educational bearings. The facts of the case, which have already appeared in foreign despatches to this country, are thus stated in the London *Times:*

"The appointment of Dr. Spahn to the chair of history at Strasbourg University, a selection which was avowedly influenced by the fact that Professor Spahn is a Roman Catholic, has drawn forth a vigorous protest from the pen of Professor Mommsen. The illustrious historian declares that by the appointment of a teacher whose independence is hampered by an express reference to his creed a severe blow has been struck at what must be considered the very life of a university — namely, the principle of unbiased research. It is, he continues, a lamentable confession of weakness on the part of the creeds when they feel themselves obliged to forbid their adherents to listen to the philosophical or historical teaching of a professor belonging to another religious denomination."

INVESTIGATION WITHOUT PRESUMPTION.

"Revile one another all you please, only obey orders." —*Der Wahre Jakob* (Stuttgart).

A Roman Catholic statement of the case is made by Monsignor A. Kannengieser in the *Correspondant* (Paris):

"Some months ago Mr. Varrentrapp, professor of modern history at the University of Strasbourg, left Alsace to fill a similar chair at the University of Marburg. The faculty of philosophy, in virtue of the right of presentation which it had exercised from the beginning, proposed to the Government the following list of four names: Marcks, Schäfer, Meinecke, Rachfahl. It was from these candidates that the governor of the imperial territory was to choose Mr. Varrentrapp's successor. Thus precedent inclined. But toward the end of the vacations an unexpected piece of news astonished the university authorities of Strasbourg. The Government named Mr. Meinecke, it is true, who is a Protestant, but at the same time it created a second chair of modern history, and this it gave to Dr. Spahn, who is a Catholic. Spahn's nomination greatly irritated the professors of the Alsatian University. Was it because they are all Protestants—with one exception—in a province where four-fifths of the population profess Catholicism? Did the presence of this intruder constitute a menace in their eyes? At any rate, they resolved to defend themselves energetically against everybody and everything."

The controversy over the case, which has become quite acrimonious, has had a tendency, according to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, to crystallize around the expression "investigation without presumptions" (voraussetzungslose Forschung), which the great historian Mommsen made use of in his protest. On this point the *Nation* (Berlin) says:

"The history of the continuous development of mankind is a mirrored picture of the development of human investigation, and every restraint upon free investigation means an impediment to human development."

The remonstrances of one German university after another against the manner of Dr. Spahn's appointment have caused prolonged editorial debate, the secular press generally condemning it and the Roman Catholic papers defending it. The Paris *Temps* brings out a neglected aspect of the whole subject thus:

"Dr. Spahn was chosen against the wishes of his future colleagues for the purpose of giving Alsatian Catholics a satisfaction that they are too patriotic, too much attached to the cause of protest and to the French academic tradition to accept."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE GERMAN PRESS ON THE BOER PEACE FIASCO.

GERMAN newspapers are dealing severely with England because of her rebuff to Holland when that small Power tried to get peace for the Boers. The clerical *Germania* (Berlin) says:

"There was no illusion on the part of the Boers with reference to the prospect of success of the Dutch intervention. Now that absolute certainty on the subject has been arrived at, the Boers will cling more firmly than ever to the conviction that the fierce struggle must be kept up without compromise, seeing that a satisfactory solution can be reached only in this way."

"So the war must go on," says the *Deutsches Tages-Zeitung* (Berlin), adding:

"But we will learn very little about it. Lord Kitchener maintains silence concerning everything that takes place on the scene of war; at least as much as possible is suppressed. In this art of silence he will have become a master by the time King Edward puts on the coronation robe. Then, some morning, the war will be declared at an end. The Boers still in the field will be pro-

A RIFT IN THE CLOUDS.

BRITANNIA: "Is it peace?"

["A communication was received late on Saturday night, January 25, from the Dutch Government, which is now under consideration."]

—*Punch* (London).

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claimed bandits and King Edward will have himself hailed as a prince of peace. If only the wicked Boers refrain from firing too powerful a salute on coronation day!"

There is still a faint hope that peace will result from the Dutch effort, according to the somewhat oracularly expressed opinion of the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin). A generally unfriendly attitude is assumed by the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, and the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) expresses itself in a way to be expected from that uncompromising opponent of England and all things English. A paper friendly to England, the *Kölnische Zeitung*, says:

"The inference is inevitable from the tone of the published notes, that the English Government is not displeased at the Dutch action. This action may lead before very long to peace overtures from the fighting Boers in Africa."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROGRESS OF THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE.

A TERSE summing up of the outlook of the impending great struggle in France is thus presented by the London *Speaker*:

"The French general elections are now understood to be fixed for April 27, while the second ballots will be held on May 11. The success of the present Government depends entirely upon the attitude of the great towns. Paris, which is now overwhelmingly Nationalist, is notoriously changeable in its vote, and it is said, with what accuracy we can not determine, that the increase of rates under the new town councils may affect the decision of the capital in the forthcoming elections. Certain industrial towns (Roubaix is the principal example) have shown themselves considerably affected by the Nationalist propaganda. It would be unwise to exaggerate the importance of this isolated phenomenon. Two of the principal factors of the election will be the activity of registration and the percentage of abstentions."

Another non-French view, that of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, is to the effect that the clericals will fight desperately because the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry, if successful, intends to revolutionize the school system:

"In clerical reactionary circles there is the clearest perception of the vital importance of the coming elections to their own interests. Once clericalism loses the French schools, it might as well give France up for lost, so far as clericalism is concerned. Hence the strenuous activity of the clericals in the contest."

"As the date of the election draws nearer, it seems that most of the political parties have no other aim than to emphasize their intolerance," says the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), which attacks the Radicals fiercely. The Radicals, by combining with the Socialists, give the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry its majority. Hence the significance attached by the clerical *Correspondant* (Paris) to the defeat just sustained by the Socialists in the municipal elections at Roubaix, their stronghold:

"We have just seen at Roubaix what can be accomplished by a union of good citizens. Through the persevering effort of an association whose name alone was an appeal to honest men of all parties, 'The Social and Patriotic Union,' and through the capable and resolute exertion of the deputy from the district, M. Motte, the moderates have ejected the collectivist municipal government from the city hall. May this example stimulate the zeal of good men everywhere! May this union, so well named 'social and patriotic,' be formed in all the departments and exercise the same energy in winning the same victories! M. Waldeck-Rousseau humiliated himself at St. Etienne. He listened, with hanging head, to the remonstrances of the Socialist mayor. He wanted to get even. He ordered the proceedings against the Jesuits."

The *Temps* (Paris), favorable to the moderate Republicans (a group not represented in the Waldeck-Rousseau majority of the moment), calls attention to another Socialist defeat in a local election at Carvin, and infers that the ministry is in a perilous position.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRINCE HENRY AND THE MODERN SPIRIT.

NOT one of the predecessors of William II. would have dreamed of sanctioning the visit of Prince Henry to these shores, according to German editorial opinion. Says the Berlin *Nation*:

"Dynastic prejudices, feelings of antipathy against the republican form of government, would certainly have kept former Prussian monarchs from taking such a step. Many as are the criticisms of the present governing power [Emperor William], it contains, nevertheless, an element of free modern spirit, and this

Eight days before the ballot, the voter is shut up in a booth.

He has been previously treated, so that his physique is healthy.

He is given neither wine, nor alcohol, nor farinaceous food.

Simply a ration of bread, a pint of water, and an ounce of meat.

The voter will read only the Official Journal and the addresses of the candidates.

The booth in which the voter is shut permits of his walking about.

But under no circumstances may there be communication between booths.

On election day the voters stand in their booths in line to vote in the open air; after which the voter regains his liberty.

Unless there are re-ballots, in which case the voter is shut up again in the booth for fifteen days more.

SUGGESTED BY THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE.

—From *L'Illustration* (Paris).

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element asserts itself again and again. Thus we advance by fits and starts. It would be both desirable and advantageous if this astonishing episode became characteristic of our government policy."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which is spokesman for the papers which express themselves as displeased with Prince Henry's trip, calls attention to English statements that the visit was forced on President Roosevelt. It asks that the official papers deny this. The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin,) ultra-monarchical and conservatively agrarian, says:

"In Germany nothing is known of the alleged displeasure at Prince Henry's journey to America. But the Jewish agents and newspapers assert that this displeasure, which they themselves have discovered, has made a profound impression upon public opinion in North America! . . . Why should the Agrarians be displeased at Prince Henry's trip to America? . . . It is precisely in North America that the astonishing success of a strong protection policy will stare him in the face. The facts speak so loud in this regard that even the North American financial and industrial magnates can not blink them in the event of their meeting Prince Henry, as is designed, on the occasion of a banquet."

The same paper takes the *Berliner Tageblatt* sternly to task for saying that Prince Henry, by thus coming in contact with leading Americans, will "learn everything worth knowing about America." Does the *Berliner Tageblatt*, asks the *Kreuz Zeitung*, think Prince Henry will come home as a friend of trusts, corners, and stock-jobbing? The *Pester-Lloyd* (Budapest) adduces facts to show that Prussia always sympathized with American ideas:

"An anecdote relates that Frederick the Great sent to George Washington, the winner of American independence, a sword inscribed: 'The oldest general to the greatest.' The story may be true or not. It shows, however, that Germany, that Prussia, felt from the very beginning hearty sympathy for the American Union. This is shown more clearly by fact than by anecdote. Frederick the Great was, with Louis XVI., the only European monarch who immediately recognized the new republic beyond the sea."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOODWINKING THE REICHSTAG INTO BUILDING A NAVY.

THE charge that the German Government deceived the Reichstag in connection with the movement to build up a great imperial navy is made by the Social-Democratic *Vorwärts* (Berlin). The disclosures have made a sensation, for they are to the effect that when the present shipbuilding program expires in 1904, a new bill, containing the clauses of the bill of 1900, which were rejected by the Reichstag, will be introduced. *Vorwärts* says:

"In order to deceive the representatives of the people, the real naval program was kept secret, as was done in 1898. Will the people's representatives and the people themselves tolerate such trickery? And simultaneously with the long-planned but Jesuitically concealed 'reorganization' of the home service, the Government demands an increase of the foreign fleet. This increase was demanded as far back as 1900, but the carrying out of that program was not to begin until 1906."

The denial by Admiral von Tirpitz, the secretary of the admiralty, of any intention to deceive the Reichstag, and his allegation that *Vorwärts* got its information from stolen documents, have caused a warm press discussion. Says the *Hamburger Nachrichten:*

"The outcry of the *Vorwärts* over 'the fearful picture of moral depravity presented by the Machiavellian naval absolutism in its dealings with the Reichstag and with the people,' is based upon untruth, if not upon hypocrisy, and is designed merely to deceive public opinion. But even if the Government had kept its plans secret, there would have been no occasion to reproach it."

"The members of the Reichstag have to deal with the voters and with their political opponents," declares the *Deutsche Zeitung*, "and this fact fully justifies the Government in refraining from imparting its plans to every passing breeze." This paper adds:

"Furthermore, the Government may have secret political reasons for the amplification of its original demands. These reasons need not be known to more than twenty-eight individuals in all the land, unless there is absolute necessity for it. Bismarck disclosed his ends only step by step. As long as politics remains politics, there will be no escape from these conditions. For the future let nothing disingenuous be undertaken, but let discretion and the secrecy of politics be maintained better than ever."

The Radical and Socialist papers denounce what they term the dishonesty of these dealings. The *Germania*, organ of the Roman Catholic Center party, says "an unpleasant feeling has resulted from the acknowledgment that the admiralty deceived the Reichstag through apprehension lest its plan fail."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE ENGLISH REMOUNT SCANDAL.

THE origin of the charges against British officers involving them in alleged dishonest purchases of horses for use in the Boer war is thus stated in *The Standard* (London):

"In June of last year, Sir Blundell Maple asked for a committee of inquiry into what he described as 'the swindles that are taking place in South Africa in connection with the horses purchased in Budapest and Vienna.' The hon. member asserted, from his place in the House of Commons, that 'the difference in the price at which these horses were purchased and the price at which they were sold to the Government left as much as £10 or £20 per horse, which was divided among those who purchased them.' The horses, he added, were 'the worst that could be picked up off the streets,' and the use of such inferior horses had 'resulted in the death of hundreds and thousands of our men.' Sir Blundell Maple based his demand for an inquiry on the ground that 'it was insinuated that certain officers in his Majesty's service were mixed up in the swindle.'"

The report of the investigating committee, recently issued, is thus summed up by the same paper:

"We bought horses in a panic, and had to pay; we sent inspecting officers who could not speak the language of the country—and had to pay; we sent a staff inadequate for the work of dealing rapidly with a large number of horses—and had to pay. That is the whole story as disclosed in this disheartening report."

The manner in which the investigation committee has done its work displeases the Liberal *Daily News* (London) which says:

"We wish to speak as kindly as possible of the British officers involved. But we can not help remembering that the poor engine-driver who goes to sleep at his post is severely punished. What, then, about the officers whose neglect and carelessness have not only cost the treasury many thousands of pounds, but have probably led to the loss of many brave lives in South Africa? We do not wish to advocate excessive severity. But it seems to us imperative that the whole matter should be probed to the very bottom, and that the persons responsible should at least be removed from their posts. . . . But the present House of Commons seems content with any lame excuse for inefficiency, and tho completely outpaced in argument, Mr. Brodrick scored a victory in the lobbies. But a victory in the House of Commons is not quite the same thing as a victory over the Boers. For that purpose good remounts might be more useful."

"If there has been any avoidable cause for the prolongation of the war far beyond what any one imagined possible when it commenced, it has been the powerlessness of our mounted troops to overtake the enemy," declares *The St. James's Gazette* (London), adding:

"How often have we had to deplore the escape of De Wet, or some other disappointment caused by our lack of horses or the inferior quality of those we possessed? The committee severely and justly censures the government remount department for an inefficiency and dilatoriness that amply explain the whole long series of complaints on this head."

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A NOVELIZED PLAY.

IF I WERE KING. By Justin Huntly McCarthy. Cloth, 5½ x 8¼ in., 265 pp. Price, $1.50. R. H. Russell.

IN the dear dead days beyond recall, when a man had written a successful play, he set to work to write a better one. These days he spends his time turning his play into a novel.

The reviewer is naturally prejudiced against such a book as this at the outset. The turning of a play into a novel is necessarily a mechanical operation; the motive can only be a commercial one, and the result is not likely to have any interest as literature. That prejudice, as it happens, is amply sustained by the reading of "If I Were King." What Mr. McCarthy has done is simply to take the play and pad it out with the necessary description and narrative, all of it conventional and some of it tawdry. This is a sample:

JUSTIN H. MCCARTHY.

"'If you wish,' she said, 'you may kiss me once.'

"All the blood in the man's heart seemed to turn to fire and flame into his face as he turned toward her, making as if he would take her face in his hands and seal his soul upon her mouth."

The play and the play-structure are, of course, obvious through the book. The stage photographs with their bald realism contribute still more to the effect, and some bad wash-drawings do not help the matter. There is generally a commercial atmosphere about the volume.

The reader is probably familiar with the play, which Mr. Sothern recently made a success. It is the familiar historical romance, the hero in this case being the unhappy poet Villon. There is the usual atmosphere of mystery and intrigue, the usual sword-play and love-making, and plenty of "yea sires" and "your majestys."

A BOOK ABOUT BOOKS.

ESSAYS AND ADDRESSES. By Augustine Birrell. Cloth, 4½ x 7 in., 290 pp. Price, $1.00. Charles Scribner's Sons.

IT is now many years since Mr. Augustine Birrell first "found the notion of being read in America fragrant and delightful." Those readers who have followed his work from "Obiter Dicta" through the series of "very little books," will have observed a steady change in the tone of Mr. Birrell's works, which culminates in the last book of his "Essays and Addresses." With the passing of the years, Mr. Birrell has grown more authoritative. He has lost some of his buoyancy of manner, his utterances have become those of a man who is sure of his audience, confident that those who listen to him must be interested, and consequently at less pains to interest them. Mr. Birrell has always stood among the handful of Anglo-Saxon writers who can compare, not very favorably it is true, with the present school of French essayists and critics. "Essays and Addresses" causes one to alter one's estimate of him. In the first place it is curiously insular in the topics that it treats of. The reader would have to be an Englishman, and a churchman interested in the dogmas of the Church of England, to be interested in two of the essays: "What Then Did Happen at the Reformation?" and "The Christian Evidences." "The Ideal University," "The House of Commons," "Is it Possible to tell a Good Book from a Bad One?" give us nothing new. Suggestiveness is the keynote of the successful essay. It should start a train of thought, and the gist of its own argument be poignant enough to remain with us for a time. In all five of these essays one is conscious of a series of well-balanced sentences. Technically they are so well done that one is only moderately bored by them. But hold the attention closely or compel thought, they do not. The other five essays and addresses are about people and books,—John Wesley, Bagehot, Froude, Browning, Sir Robert Peel. These are the work of the Augustine Birrell whom we know. He was always a brave reader; the sight of an author's collected works, in forty odd volumes, or a single book of some seventeen fat quartos, never for a moment daunted him, as they do less courageous and feebler minds. He even professed to have read many volumes of the writings of Hannah More. But he was younger then, and perhaps the exaggerations of youth lingered around him. He could read any ponderous work and then discourse about it as pithily and as briefly as the book itself was ponderous and diffuse. These five essays are in his old style. They show, perhaps, deeper insight than much of his former work, and the manner in which they are written has a tone a bit more serious than formerly.

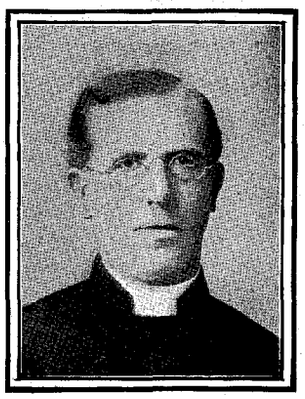
AUGUSTINE BIRRELL.

A BADLY HANDLED MOTIF.

LUKE DELMEGE. By Rev. P. A. Sheehan. Cloth, 5½ x 8 in., 580 pp. Price, $1.50. Longmans, Green & Co.

YEARS ago, Mallock conceived an excellent idea for a work of fiction. "Let us take a woman," said he, "who shall have Marie Bashkirtseff's propensity for exposing her inner self to the public, but who shall have interesting things to reveal." He thereupon wrote "A Human Document," a sorry failure, by no means as interesting as the conceited outpourings of the young Russian girl.

The author of "Luke Delmege" has made much the same mistake, and has "gone wrong" elaborately, since he gives the pith of his novel in an "Introductory," and doesn't provide as much mental pabulum in all the following pages—nearly 600 in number—a length for a work of fiction of to-day that requires ample justification.



REV. P. A. SHEEHAN.

Father Sheehan, the author, whose first book, "My New Curate," struck clearly and with humorous resonance a new chord, vivisects rather tediously the character of a young priest, Luke Delmege. In the introduction he presents this young man as a reserved being, so worn with the problem of life that he greets its solution in his premature death from an accident with an Alleluia of relief. But when the good Father closely follows the career of Luke Delmege, the reader feels that it is neither entertaining, edifying, nor profitable. *Bref*, it is the story of a young priest, graduated a "First of First" at Maynooth, who goes forth into the world and makes a botch of things. The Roman be either stronger or weaker to admire in this young man, who should Catholic reader will find little to make the long drawn-out portrayal of his career touch the heart.

Father Sheehan is a chauvinist, and his patriotic love of Ireland and the Irish crops out strongly in these pages. This is no ground for censure, but it is a sin in construction to make his hero the buffer for the author's worship of country. Delmege is quite impressed by his own importance after his scholastic triumph at the university, as many a young man would be. But for such a powerful intellect, he has an unintelligible lack of character and "horse sense." He is a square peg in a round hole almost everywhere, and ultimately, his pride crushed and humility ground into him, dies in a small benefice, having achieved nothing worth while. "He had found peace by abstracting himself from passing and fading things and fixing his thoughts on the unfading and eternal." He should have started with the corner-stone of such peace in his soul when he accepted consecration as the minister of God to the needs of the laity.

Where the author yields to his strong sense of humor, he is delightful. He presents the Irish character with singular and vivid veracity. There are also some strong episodes in the novel; notably the eviction of Luke's father from his house, and the ten years' effacement of the pure Barbara Wilson in a House of the Good Shepherd, under the habit of a repentant Magdalen. Her brother, who is wasting away through the opium habit, escapes from her guarding care. In seeking him through London at night, she offers this sacrifice of herself to God if He will give her brother a Christian death. She becomes a saint in her convent, and Luke Delmege, who discovers her there by accident, ten years later, is made an humble man by her lowliness as contrasted with his pride.

CALIFORNIA IN TRANSITION.

IN THE FOOTPRINTS OF THE PADRES. By Charles Warren Stoddard. Illustrated. Parchment, 5 x 7¼ in., 335 pp. Price, $1.50, net. A. M. Robertson, San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA during the period of its passage from the old form to the new furnishes the theme of this little volume. It is not a record of travel, it is hardly biographical, nor is it a mere bunch of descriptive essays hung together on a thread of personal experience; and yet it suggests something of all these, with a quality of its own that

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gives it an air of uncommon distinction. The book has charm, a charm that emanates less from the things which the author has to tell—interesting as many of these are—than from his manner of regarding them, his habit of thought, so to speak. His style is that of the born literary observer taking a reminiscent holiday among the scenes that made up his early loves and have long since passed into his mental life.

These observations begin with the year 1855, when San Francisco was six years old and Mr. Stoddard twelve, at which age he removed with his family from Rochester, N.Y., to join his father in California. The California of that period has been often described; Mr. Stoddard seeks rather to illumine it. An ardent Catholic, the warmth of his religious enthusiasm contributes, no doubt, to brighten the achievements of the friars of the order of St. Francis Assisi; yet the figures he gives of their wealth from 1776, when they began work, to 1825—less than fifty years—when the Mexican Government interfered with them, shows that even from a material point their achievements were remarkable. The wealth was created entirely out of mission industries and the training of Indians to self-supporting trades. In 1826, when interference with them began, the mission wealth in live-stock, as here set down, was surprising, and besides this there was $35,000 worth of other merchandise and $25,000 in specie.

CHARLES W. STODDARD.

Within one year from the time the Indians were thrust out from mission guardianship, "they went to the dogs and the mission fund ran dry," says the author.

The Padres were again requested to take charge of their flocks, but results were never again the same. The Mexican Congress began borrowing money from the friars, till in 1831 they owed them in borrowed money $450,000, and in 1845 the missions were absolutely penniless.

Mr. Stoddard gives a touchingly interesting picture, with photograph, of the ruined old Mission Dolores, under which sleep all that remains of the "first families" of California.

More interesting doubtless to many readers than the story of the Padres will be the author's pictures, from first-hand knowledge, of Chinatown, with its labyrinthine streets, alleys, and interiors, and with opium traffic, gambling, etc., in full motion. After seeing so much of this peculiar life from the viewpoint of newspaper sensation, it is worth while to catch glimpses of it through the eyes of a poetically sympathetic observer.

The book contains many reminders of notable people the author has met on what to him is evidently the charmed ground of the Pacific Slope. Among these, considerable space is given to the story, and also to a personal description, of Theresa Longworth—the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton—noted throughout the world in the fifties by reason of her famous defense of the validity of her marriage, pleaded even before the House of Lords. Altogether the book is of unusual interest.

A STRONG MAN OF THE NORTH WOODS.

THE STRENGTH OF THE HILLS. By Florence Wilkinson. Cloth, 5½ x 7¾ inches, 396 pp. Harper Brothers.

HERE is an American novel, with the smell of the soil clinging to it. Small wonder, for it has been "taken alive" by a trapper of heart and brain, who is furrowing a virgin fancy, if prognostics do not lie. The setting is the North Woods with a dash of New York.

FLORENCE WILKINSON.

Miss Wilkinson herself is strong with the strength of the hills. Her portraiture of the Adirondack region is rich and comprehensive. With a delicate sensibility to the "sermons in stones, books in the running brooks, and good in everything," which leads her to dwell with a poet's lingering on the grace of wood and mountain, her more dominating tendency is to analysis of human beings. Her characters are like stone cameos, sharply excised from hard and precious material.

The book is a love-story, but the interest of the reader is equally held by the subordinate episodes and the environment. Miss Wilkinson's artistic instinct is as yet in excess of her technique. Not infrequently she repeats the same word in a clause or sentence, and irritatingly coins a word when the language has an excellent one in use. In one instance she makes a positive mistake, saying "alternatively," when the sense evidently demands "alternately." There are no such words in the Standard Dictionary as "hierograph" (p. 16), "fluty" (p. 64), "escortage" (p. 74), or "stirless" (p. 389). Again, it is not grateful to the ear to have Sararosa respond "harmonically" (p. 37), to have fashions modify "loathly" (p. 57). Weber's *Invitation à la Valse* is poorly Englished (p. 125)—"plays the 'Invitation to Waltz'!" And surely Miss Wilkinson does not consider the New York *Herald* building as *Moorish* architecture! Yet she speaks on p. 343 of the "Moorish newspaper building at Herald Square."

This is too much space to give to trifles, but the book is too fine and strong to make endurance of such vulgar slips easy. Her characters live, and are sharply and diversely individual. Enoch Holme, the "strength of the hills" in humanity, is narrow in his religious convictions, and with all his inexorable insistence on right is full of human weaknesses. He loves a woman who is another man's wife, and after she has confessed to him that her love for her husband is dead, and his rugged nature is struggling with passion for her, he kisses her on the forehead as he leaves.

After the husband is killed by a falling tree, and the lady is free, the final chapter shows Enoch climbing to the top of an unknown mountain because he has had a dream that he found Alison at the top. He actually finds only the rosy Dawn, and he "spoke with great humbleness: 'Who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord? He that hath clean hands and a clean heart.'"

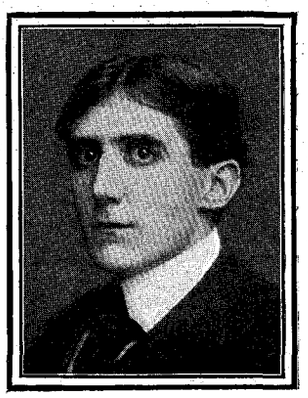
In which mystic blur of pure nature, religious aspiration and doubtful aim, the book ends. Truly, in writing a novel, it is not the first step that costs. It is the last.

In conclusion, it is only justice to Miss Wilkinson to accord hearty praise to a novel which takes its place deservedly among the distinguished ones of the last year. She will achieve yet stronger work.

ANOTHER GLITTERING ROMANCE OF HENRY OF NAVARRE.

THE RÔLE OF THE UNCONQUERED. A Romance of the Courtship of Henry of Navarre and Maria de Medici. By Test Dalton. Cloth, 5½ x 7½ in., 327 pp. Price, $1.50. G. W. Dillingham Company.

MR. DALTON, it is understood, is a very young man, and this, his first book, gives evidence that he is a bright and clever one. His cleverness, indeed, confronts one before the book is opened, for its wrapper reveals that he has had the wit to secure a verdict from three of his literary friends, all men widely known in letters—General Lew Wallace, James Whitcomb Riley, and Booth Tarkington. All three commend the story, yet the critical eye will readily perceive that neither of these gentlemen utters a really critical opinion of its merits as a whole.



TEST DALTON.

One has only to open the book anywhere and glance down one of its pages in order to agree with Mr. Wallace that the story is "animated, carefully arranged, dramatic, and unusually interesting"; or with Mr. Riley that "it is an unusually entertaining work"; or with Mr. Booth Tarkington that it is "like sitting at a good old-fashioned drama where all's 'well that ends well.'"

Yet all this does not imply that Mr. Test Dalton has achieved a great work of fiction. There is dash rather than fulness of life or portrayal of character. Nobody in the story is stupid or dull or of every-day mould. Whether the speaker be Henry of Navarre, his court jester, or his minister of state, the villainous Duke of Savoy, or the Grand Duke of Tuscany, uncle of Maria de Medici, they one and all exchange their verbal smartness as if their sentences had been cut and polished long in advance of the call for them.

In the construction of his story, too, Mr. Dalton appears to disdain verisimilitude in the movements of his people. He throws his whole strength into incessant action. From the opening of the story on a May-day in 1599, when Henry, his jester, and his prime minister talk together on the heights of Vallambrosa, while the French army lay encamped behind them along the Apennines, and throughout all the subsequent meeting and masqueradings among friends and foes, Henry moves amid scenes as impossible as any one of Dumas's impossible heroes; and all these scenes culminate in Henry's masquerading as a Roman Cardinal at the court of Tuscany in order to woo as a peer of the church, and a celibate, the love of the princess Maria de Medici.

The inhuman villainies of the Duke of Savoy, suitor for the hand of Maria de Medici, and the manner in which he is invariably foiled, become, ere the end is reached, ludicrous. The story fairly scintillates, but when all is done, and the reader seeks to retain its substance, he will be apt to feel that it has somehow evaporated.

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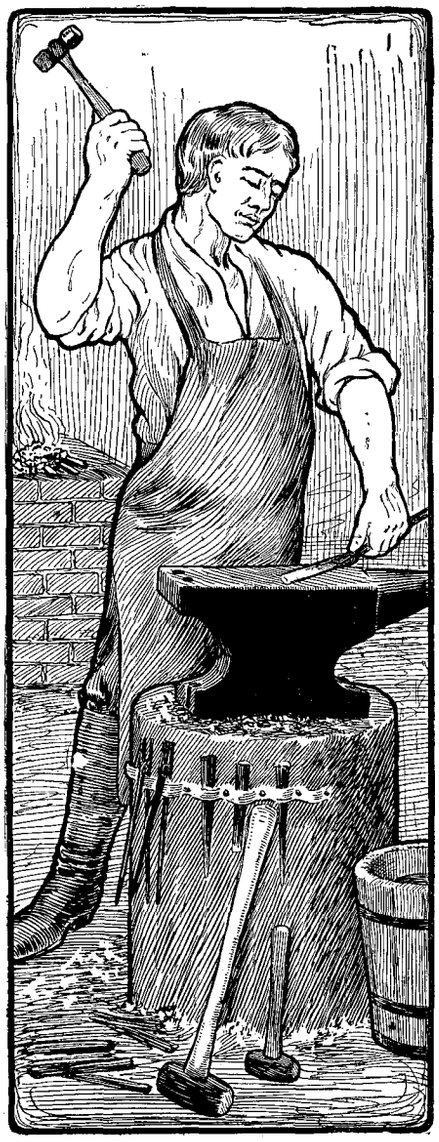

THE OLD WAY

SINCE the days of Tubal Cain, up to a few years ago, it was necessary to produce the strongest parts of metal work by hammering. In the olden days the heated metal was laid on one flat stone and hammered with another, or with a primitive sledge. The flat stone developed by slow stages into a block of metal, at first square and unhandy, but as time passed and men developed ingenuity, the block grew a nose and became an anvil, by means of which the blacksmiths of old shaped curved articles. They fashioned horseshoes, linked chain armor and welded blades. From the old time armorer, the blacksmiths, and other workers of metal, whose sturdy blows rang music from the anvil, is descended the ponderous trip-hammer—ponderous, yet so delicately adjusted that a blow can be struck as light as air, and one so mighty that a block of granite is crushed to powder. Invention has succeeded invention until the rude flat stone has developed into a die carefully and laboriously cut and shaped by hand, into which the glowing metal is forced, not by the sinewy arm of a modern Tubal Cain, but by the power of steam, through tendons of steel or by the hydraulic pressure of water squeezing the metal into shape. All are modifications of the old brawny arm and skilful hammering method. Slow, expensive, and subject to ruinous misplaced blows and defective machinery, it is a process that is still retained only because none better had been discovered. Even with the most modern machinery, with the aid of wonderful trip-hammers, of powerful hydraulic presses that mould metal as a sculptor models clay, the process is costly and slow, the machines, enormous or delicate, and must be adjusted, whether one or fifty pieces are to be produced. The die must be cut with the finest skill by hand out of steel as hard as flint. And after all this the article must often be tempered, annealed or planed before it is ready for use. Such is the old process of steel production—the process of Tubal Cain, grandson of Methuselah, and his descendants.

AND THE NEW

The new steel process is a short cut to the result wanted. From the enormous melting furnace to the finished article is but one step by the Jupiter Steel process. Scarcely five years ago two metallurgists discovered a method by which scrap steel (discarded machinery, old boiler plates, broken crank shafts and the like), melted and mixed with certain ingredients and poured into a simple mould of special sand, produced steel equal, in strength and temper, to forgings vastly more expensive. By this means old scrap steel of little value is transformed into tools capable of holding the finest edge, or into immense castings of the greatest strength and toughest fibre. Like all great and successful inventions its simplicity makes it profitable. All the time-wasting, expensive processes of forging, tempering and annealing are avoided. Carefully measured ingredients are introduced into the boiling mass of steel scrap, and the finished cast will have all the qualities of the best tool steel or the forged and turned engine crank, as you wish. The secret lies in the mixture which the modern alchemists, Messrs. Whall and Lundin, have discovered, and the United States Steel Company own the patents thereon both in this and twenty-three foreign countries.

The public is slow to take advantage of a revolutionary invention, but once its efficiency is proved it rushes to profit by it—namely the trolley and the telephone.

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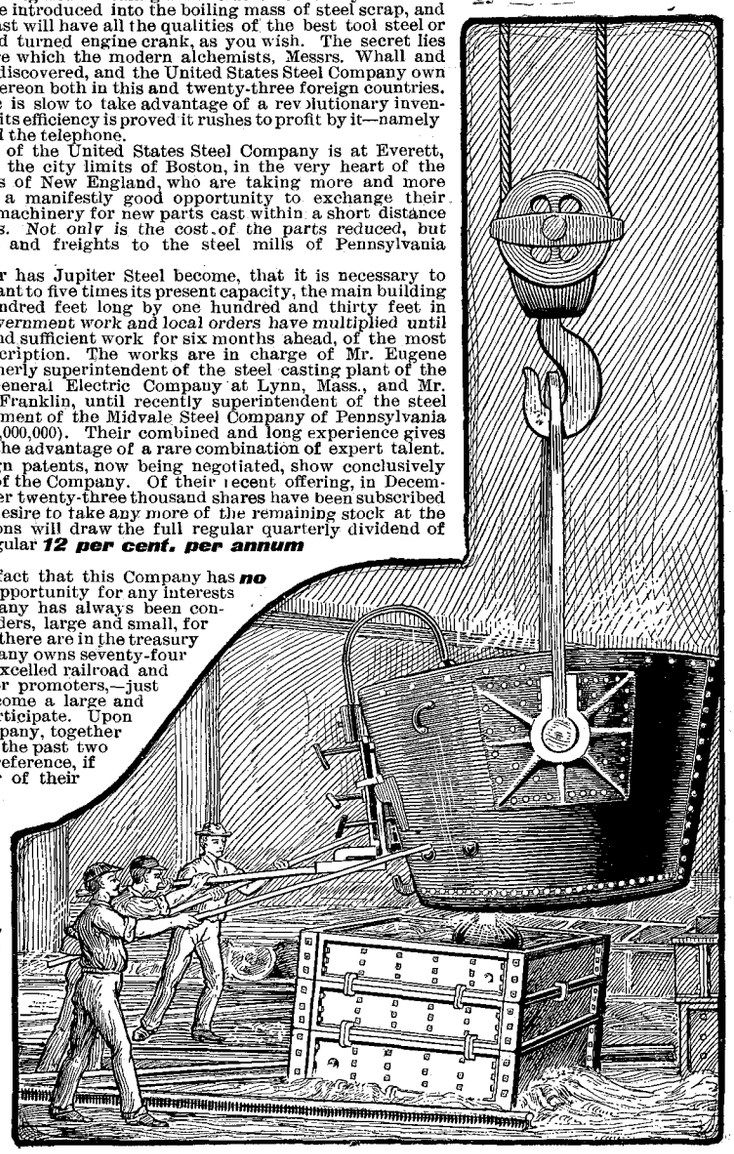
The foreign patents, now being negotiated, show conclusively a source of dividends eventually equal to the entire capitalization of the Company. Of their recent offering, in December, 1901, of forty thousand shares at par ***$5.00 per Share,*** over twenty-three thousand shares have been subscribed for and any intending investors should take prompt action if they desire to take any more of the remaining stock at the same price, full paid and non-assessable. All accepted subscriptions will draw the full regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent., payable April 28, 1902, the Company having paid regular ***12 per cent. per annum*** dividends since December, 1899.

We desire to call the attention of those interested to the fact that this Company has ***no bonds or preferred stock,*** and that there is, therefore, no opportunity for any interests combining and "freezing out" smaller stockholders. The Company has always been conducted from the standpoint of obtaining the confidence of stockholders, large and small, for that policy will certainly bear best fruits in the long run. Also that there are in the treasury two hundred and ten thousand shares of stock, and that the Company owns seventy-four acres of good manufacturing land, finely located and having unexcelled railroad and water facilities. The Company's officers are not stock brokers or promoters,—just plain business men engaged in establishing what is destined to become a large and profitable New England industry, in which they invite you to participate. Upon request, they will be pleased to send a full prospectus of the Company, together with photographs and a record of what has been accomplished in the past two years, and such information as an investor may desire, and bank reference, if required. Preference will be given to subscriptions in the order of their receipt.



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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books :

"The Americanization of the World."—W. T. Stead. (Horace Markley.)

"Naked Truths and Veiled Allusions."—Minna T. Antrim. (Henry Altemus Company.)

"Distinctive Marks of the Episcopal Church."—Rev. John N. McCormick. (Young Churchman Company, $0.25.)

"Hermaphro-Deity."—Eliza B. Lyman. (Saginaw Printing and Publishing Company, $1.)

"Principles of Western Civilization."—Benjamin Kidd. (The Macmillan Company, $2.)

"A Fool's Year."—E. H. Cooper. (D. Appleton & Co., paper, $0.50.)

"Ulysses."—Stephen Phillips. (The Macmillan Company, $1.25.)

"Russian Political Institutions."—Maxime Kovalevsky. (University of Chicago Press, $1.50)

"Shakespeare's Plots."—William H. Fleming. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Through Science to Faith."—Newman Smyth. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"The Rôle of the Unconquered."—Test Dalton. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.50.)

"Casting of Nets."—Richard Bagot. (John Lane, $1.50.)

"Philosophy of Conduct."—George T. Ladd. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $3.50.)

"The Social Evil."—A report of the Committee of Fifteen. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The Poet.

By PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR.

He sang of life, serenely sweet
With, now and then, a deeper note,
From some high peak, nigh yet remote,
He voiced the world's absorbing beat.

He sang of love when earth was young,
And Love itself was in his lays.
But ah, the world, it turned to praise
A jingle in a broken tongue.

—In February *Cosmopolitan.*

Transition.

By FLORENCE EARLE COATES.

Awake, my soul!
Thou shalt not creep and crawl—
An earth-bound creature, pitiful and small,
Whose weak ambition knows no higher goal!—
Thou wistful soul!

When morning sings,
Forgetful of the night,
Bathe all thy restless being in the light
Till 'neath the mesh that close about thee clings
Thou feel thy wings.

Then find life's door,—
Trusting the instinct true
That points to Heaven and the aerial blue
A winged thing, impelled for evermore
To soar and soar!

—In February *Harper's Magazine.*

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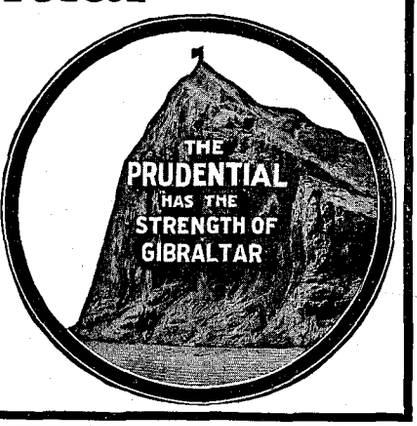

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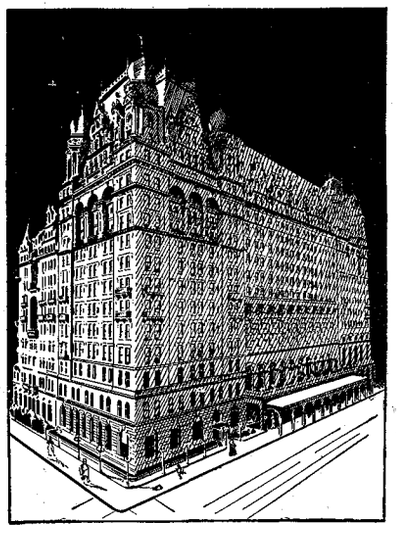

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the elegant mansion. To meet the needs of the small purse and at the same time give the rich, lasting, protectiug effect of a first-class paint caused the manufacture of Carrara Paint, and it is the best paint for house, barn or fence; for interior or exterior work it has no equal. It is smoother, covers more surface, brightens and preserves colors, is used on wood, iron, tin, brick, stone or tile, and never cracks, peels, blisters or chalks: it does not fade; it outlasts the best white lead or any mixed paint, and it covers so much more surface to the gallon that it is cheaper in the first costs than most cheap paints. The following are a few of the large users of Carrara Paint.

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Uses.

By EDITH WHARTON.

Ah, from the niggard tree of Time
How quickly fall the hours!
It needs no touch of wind or rime
To loose such facile flowers.

Drift of the dead year's harvesting,
They clog to-morrow's way,
Yet serve to shelter growths of Spring
Beneath their warm decay.

Or, blent by pious hands with rare
Sweet savors of content,
Surprise the soul's December air
With June's forgotten scent.

—In February *Scribner's Magazine.*

The Paths of Death.

By HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.

There are two folds upon the hill,
And one is lone and very still—
Only the rustle of a leaf
Gives happy sound of life and stir,
And warbles bubbling bright and brief
Where the bird skims with fearless whirr,
Or a bee rifling on his way
The honey from a wild-rose spray.
Sometimes a soft and summer shower
Drops gentle music hour by hour,
Or a long breath of wandering air
Makes melancholy murmur there,
And all is calm and full of peace
There where the dead have sweet surcease.

Within that other place of graves
The wild rains fall, the wild wind raves—
In every dusky alley met
Sad ghosts, who beat an aching breast
With anguished longing and regret,
Remember that they once were blest,
The heart gone out of them, the soul
Fled onward to some unknown goal.
For them no glad and further year,
Ashes the rose, and beauty sere,
Without a wish except to fill
Their eyes with dust—the dead who still
With ruined hope and joyless mirth
Go to and fro upon the earth!

—In January *Scribner's Magazine.*

My Task.

By MAUDE LOUISE RAY.

To love some one more dearly ev'ry day,
To help a wand'ring child to find his way,
To ponder o'er a noble thought, and pray,
And smile when evening falls.

To follow truth as blind men long for light,
To do my best from dawn of day till night,
To keep my heart fit for His holy sight,
And answer when He calls.

—In January *Harper's Magazine.*

Individualism.

By WILLIAM H. HAYNE.

Each man, a world—to other worlds half known—
Turns on a tiny axis of his own;
His full life orbit is a pathway dim
To brother planets that revolve with him.

—In January *McClure's Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Leslie Carter and the White Horse.—During a rehearsal of "Du Barry" in Baltimore, a few weeks ago, a white horse was brought on to be used to draw the unfortunate heroine's tumbrel through the streets of Paris to the guillotine. Mrs. Carter objected because of its color. The rest of the story is told in *McCall's Magazine* as follows:

"The horse's disposition was perfect; nothing could disturb his equanimity, and no matter how loudly the mob of supers roared and surged around him he never moved an eyelash. Eight

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EMPLOYED GRADUATES of our instruction are making good salaries—more than they ever commanded in other positions. Taught Thoroughly BY MAIL. Advertisement writing is not a genius but a study that you can acquire successfully under personal instruction. Big demand and bright future for the ambitious. Send for large prospectus.
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"STRONGEST IN THE WORLD"

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THE LAW COMPELS

you to support your family while you are alive.

LIFE ASSURANCE permits you to support them after you are dead.

But it only permits you to secure this provision while you are in good health.

Hadn't you better avail yourself of the opportunity while you can?

An Endowment Policy will not only provide this protection if you die, but will also make provision for your own mature years, if you live.

Fill out and mail the following coupon:

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120 Broadway, New York.

Please send me information regarding an Endowment for .....
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Pan-American Exposition

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Adopted by United States Government, Leading Railways, Transatlantic Lines, Furniture Makers, Carriage Upholsterers,

as the *only* satisfactory substitute for leather.

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Unlike other leather substitutes it contains no cellulose or other dangerous substances.

Pantasote does not rot, peel or crack; is always flexible and looks exactly like morocco. It can be cleansed with soap and water, and is not affected by heat or cold.

Made in plain leather grains or richly embossed designs in all standard colors.

A Piece 18 x 18 in. for 25c. in Stamps

Free Sample, 15 x 6 in., for your upholsterer's name and a 2-cent stamp.

CAUTION: The success of Pantasote has produced many imitators, some of whom are also imitating our advertisements and announcing new and untried goods as "standard." Genuine has "Pantasote" stamped on goods.

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A Perfect Shoe Polish in Paste Form. When applied, a little rubbing with a dry cloth gives a **beautiful polish.** Keeps the leather soft and pliable. You can't spill it. **Osmic Chemical Co., Dept. L Brockton, Mass.**

equine actors had been tried before him and found wanting—they had kicked and shied and 'cut up' generally when they heard the shouts of the Revolutionists, he alone was letter perfect.

"Mrs. Carter's intensely red hair, it will be remembered, is her crowning glory. Now she had no sooner climbed into the tumbrel and noticed the horse than she suddenly stopped short in her speech and brought the rehearsal to an abrupt close.

"'Mr. Belasco,' she called out across the footlights, 'won't you please get another horse? This one won't do at all!'

"'But, Mrs. C——, he's a bully old nag,' cried Belasco. 'He's as quiet as the grave.'

"'I can't help it,' replied the actress. 'This scene is the most crucial point of the play. I can't afford to take any chances. I have no objections to the horse personally, but he's *white*, and in a tragic scene like this I can't afford to give any fool out in the front a chance to make a joke out of the red-headed girl and the white horse. If my head was already off it might be all right, but you must remember that in this part of the scene it is still *on*."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

His Way.—A musician, brought to despair by the poor playing of a lady in a room above his own, meets her one day in the hall with her three-year-old child, and says, in a most friendly manner: "Your little one plays quite well for her age I hear her practise every day."—*Tit-Bits.*

Not the Cause.—The provincial barber remarked the sparsity of his customer's hair. "Have you ever tried our special hair wash?" he said, expectantly.

"Oh, no, it wasn't that that did it," was the customer's crushing reply.—*Tit-Bits.*

Thrift!—MABEL (who has just concluded a bargain for a fowl): "Then I'll tell mother you'll kill it and send it up to-night."

MRS. MACFARLANE: "Na, na, I'll no kill it till the morn. I'm thinkin' it's goin' to lay an egg this evenin'!"—*London Punch.*

His Observation.—"He say I should call between vun and two."

"Well, if you'll wait a few minutes—he's just gone to lunch——"

"Ah! In zat case I suppose he vill be back at vunce. In America time ees of more importance zan digestion!"—*Puck.*

Blind!—GENTLEMAN (to yokel): "Well, John did you give the marquis my note?"

YOKEL: "Yes, sir; but it's no use writing letters to him. He can't see to read them. He's blind—blind as a bat!"

GENTLEMAN: "Blind?"

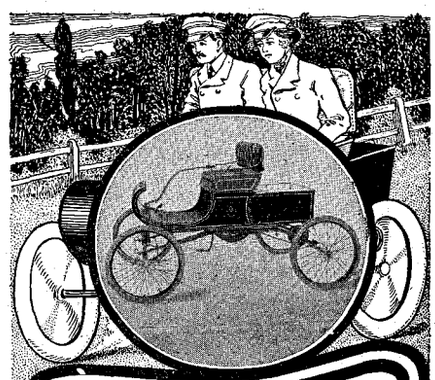
YOKEL: "Yes, sir, blind. Twice he asked me where my hat was, and I had it on my head all the time."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Graphic Account.—LITTLE MONTAGUE. "I was awake when Santa Claus came, Dad!"

FATHER: "Were you? And what was he like, eh?"

LITTLE MONTAGUE: "Oh, I couldn't see him—it was dark, you know. But when he bumped himself on the washstand he said——"

FATHER (hastily): "There, that'll do, Monty. Run away and play!"—*London Punch.*



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Starts at will from the seat, and is always under immediate control. The speeds are controlled by one lever. The ideal Runabout for the Physician.

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Gold and Rolled Plate

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TEN DAYS FREE TRIAL allowed on every bicycle purchased of us. We **ship on approval** to any one in U.S. or Canada, *without a cent deposit.*

1902 Models, $9 to $15

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500 Second-hand Wheels all makes and models, good as new, $3 to $8. Great *Factory Clearing Sale* at half factory cost. Tires, equipment, & sundries, all kinds, ½ regular price.

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The **Velvet Grip** HOSE SUPPORTER CUSHION BUTTON

NEVER SLIPS or TEARS

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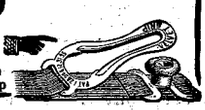
Sample pair, by mail, 25c. Catalogue Free.

LOOK for the name on every loop



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New Spring Suits and Skirts

NEVER before have we shown such attractive suits and skirts at such very low prices. Every garment exclusive and made especially to order. No danger of meeting other ladies wearing duplicates. We will dress you well at moderate cost. Our Catalogue illustrates:

Suits, smart tailor-made suits, **$8 up.**

Silk-lined Costumes, from Paris models, lined throughout with fine taffeta silk, **$15 up.**

Skirts, the latest cut, newest materials, thoroughly sponged, **$4 up.**

Rainy-Day Skirts, unshrinkable, sensible garments, **$5 up.**

Wash Skirts, chic and full of style, **$3 up.**

Shirt-Waist Suits and Wash Dresses, you can't tell how soon the warm weather may come, **$3 up.**

Raglans, Rain-Proof Suits, Skirts and Coats, Riding Habits, etc.

We pay express charges everywhere.

If a garment does not fit and please, send it back, and *we will refund your money.*

Write to-day for Catalogue and Samples; you will get them *free* by return mail.

THE NATIONAL CLOAK CO.,
119 and 121 W. 23d Street, New York

Coming Events.

April 2.—National Third Party convention in Louisville, Ky.

April 2–4.—Convention of the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia.

April 5–20.—General Conference of the Reorganized Church of Latter-Day Saints and Auxiliary Societies at Lamoni, Iowa.

April 15–20.—Convention of the American Social Science Association at Washington.

April 15.—Convention of the National Editorial Association at Hot Springs, Ark.

April 19–21.—Reunion of Spanish-American War Veterans at San Antonio.

April 22–25.—National Confederate Reunion at Dallas, Texas.

April 23.—Convention of the American Railway Association in New York.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

February 20.—A battle takes place between the government troops and the insurgents southwest of Panama. There are heavy losses on both sides.

The Venezuelan Congress meets but does not ratify the agreement with France.

SOUTH AFRICA.

February 22.—Lord Kitchener reports the capture of 164 Boers by a force of National Scouts, ex-burghers who are fighting in the British ranks.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

February 17.—The British Government is asked to furnish transportation for fifteen hundred Welsh settlers, from Patagonia to Canada.

Forty thousand men have struck at Barcelona and serious rioting is reported.

Two thousand persons perished in the recent earthquakes in the Shamaka district of Russian Transcaucasia.

February 18.—Rev. Dr. Newman Hall, the distinguished theologian, dies in London.

February 19.—Papers are signed in Paris forming the basis for the resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela, which were severed in 1895.

Rich discoveries of gold and copper are reported in Africa, on the French Ivory Coast, and in Rhodesia.

February 20.—It is reported from Barcelona that five hundred persons are killed and wounded in an encounter between troops and strikers in that city.

The twenty-fifth year of the Pontificate of Leo XIII. is celebrated at Rome.

The Newfoundland Parliament is opened and the colony's finances are reported to be in a favorable condition.

February 21.—Lord Rosebery's letter announcing his separation from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's wing of the Liberal Party in England causes much comment throughout the Kingdom.

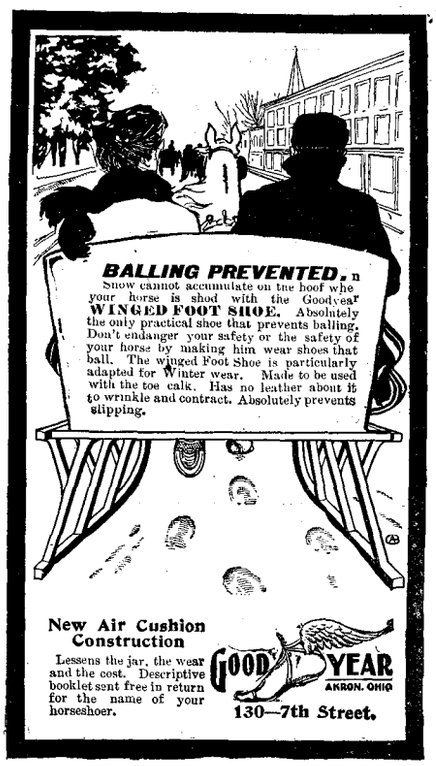
There is sporadic fighting between troops and strikers at Barcelona, but peace has practically been restored.

February 23.—Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, and Mme. Tsilka, her companion, are released by their captors.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

February 17.—*Senate:* The treaty for the cession of the Danish West Indies to the United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Snow cannot accumulate on the hoof whe your horse is shod with the Goodyear WINGED FOOT SHOE. Absolutely the only practical shoe that prevents balling. Don't endanger your safety or the safety of your horse by making him wear shoes that ball. The winged Foot Shoe is particularly adapted for Winter wear. Made to be used with the toe calk. Has no leather about it to wrinkle and contract. Absolutely prevents slipping.

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Lessens the jar, the wear and the cost. Descriptive booklet sent free in return for the name of your horseshoer.

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NO SPAVINS

The worst possible spavin can be cured in 45 minutes. **Ringbones, Curbs and Splints** just as quick. Not painful and never has failed. Detailed information about this new method sent free to horse owners.

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If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

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Keeps Healthy Children Healthy, and Makes Weak Children Strong.

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TO ALL WHO SUFFER FROM

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85 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE OLD METHODS. 100 PER CENT. BETTER

Weighs ounces where others weigh pounds. For Men, Women and Children; none too young, none too old to be cured.

We offer the only Scientific Appliance ever invented for the relief and cure of this unsightly condition; cured Mr. P. B. Sheldon, the inventor, of curvature of the spine of 30 years' standing.

THROW AWAY THE CUMBERSOME AND EXPENSIVE PLASTER-OF-PARIS AND SOLE-LEATHER JACKETS

Our appliance is light in weight, durable, and conforms to the body as not to evidence that a support is worn. It is constructed on strictly scientific anatomical principles, and is truly a godsend to all sufferers from spinal troubles, male or female. We also make Scientific Appliances for protruding abdomen, weak back, stooping shoulders. Send for free booklet and letters from physicians, physical instructors, and those who *know from experience of our wonderful appliances.* SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Write to-day for measurement blank. Don't wait.

STEAMBURG, N. Y., February 9, 1901.

After having worn the *plaster-of-paris jackets, I can truthfully* say your appliance is far more comfortable to wear. It corrects curvature quite as well and fits the body so perfectly that no one would suspect I was wearing one. You have my life-long gratitude and well wishes. IDA BLOOD.

☞ *The plaster-of-paris jacket above mentioned weighed 8¼ lbs. The Philo Burt Appliance put on in its place weighed 17 ounces—a difference of 115 ounces, or more than 7 pounds.*

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***The* STAR MONTHLY.**
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States, and the Permanent Census Bureau bill are passed.

House: The War Revenue Reduction bill is passed unanimously and without debate, on the motion of Congressman Richardson, the Democratic leader.

February 18.—*Senate:* Senator Wellington attacks and Senator Stewart defends the government policy.

House: Congressman Gillett of Massachusetts replies to the speech made by Congressman Wheeler of Kentucky, on Friday, February 14. Mr. Wheeler declares that he has nothing to retract.

February 19.—Debate on the Philippine Tariff bill continues, Senator Burrows speaking for and Senator Money against the bill.

House: Congressman Boutell of Illinois replies to the speech of Congressman Wheeler.

February 20.—*Senate:* The Philippine Tariff bill is again discussed.

House: The Indian Appropriation bill is considered.

February 21.—*Senate:* The Philippine Tariff bill is discussed.

House: The Indian Appropriation bill is passed.

February 22.—*Senate:* A fist fight occurs between Senators Tillman and McLaurin of South Carolina.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 17.—President Roosevelt sends a special message to Congress recommending the retirement of Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson.

The Daughters of the American Revolution begin their eleventh annual congress in Washington.

February 18.—Governor Taft testifies again before the Senate Committee on the Philippines, explaining the sedition laws passed by the Philippine commission.

The National Woman-Suffrage Convention closes its sessions in Washington.

February 19.—The President makes public his decision on Admiral Schley's appeal.

Secretary Root, in a statement sent to the Senate, denies charges of cruelty against American soldiers in the Philippines.

Attorney-General Knox, by the direction of the President, will investigate the Northern Pacific merger.

Andrew Carnegie gives $5,000 to the Peterboro (N. H.) town library.

February 20.—Governor Taft finishes his testimony before the Senate committee on Philippines.

It is announced from Peking that Secretary Hay has sent a note to China and Russia warning them that the United States would not permit the integrity of the Chinese empire to be interfered with to the detriment of any nation, and demanding equality of treatment for all nations in the matter of commercial privileges.

February 21.—The House Committee on Territories votes in favor of admitting New Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma to Statehood.

February 22.—Eighteen lives are lost in a hotel fire in New York.

Mrs. Roosevelt, with her son Theodore, Jr., and her daughter Alice, arrive at the White House from Groton, Mass.

Degrees are conferred on many eminent educators at the twenty-fifth anniversary of Johns Hopkins University.

February 23.—Prince Henry arrives on the *Kronprinz Wilhelm* a day late.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

February 20.—*Philippines:* The largest band of insurgents in Batangas Province, Luzon, surrenders to the Americans.

February 23.—The insurgent leader Cortez is captured.

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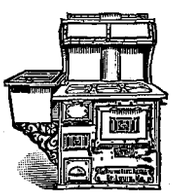

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Will ship C. O. D. to any station in the United States for
The "WILLARD STEEL RANGE"
Has 6 8-in. lids, oven 17x12x21, 15 gallon reservoir, large warming closet, duplex grate, burns wood or coal, weighs 400 lbs., lined throughout with asbestos. **GUARANTEED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.** Write for free descriptive circulars and testimonials from parties in your section who are using one.
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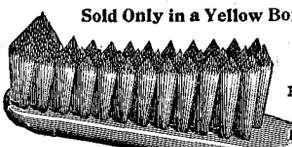
DON'T SET HENS the same old way when our new plan beats it 10 times. **100 Egg Hatcher Costs Only $2.** Over 94,000 in use. 1000ds test'ls. 5000 agents wanted for 1902, either sex. Pleasant work. Big profits. Catalog and 10c Egg Formula FREE if you write today. **Natural Hen Incubator Co., B 202 Columbus, Neb.**

WANTED.—Active, educated men of business ability in every city. High grade teachers or professional men preferred. Weekly salary or guarantee paid. Give age, occupation and references. Dodd, Mead & Company, New York.

I am in everybody's mouth three times a day—or ought to be.



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CHESS.

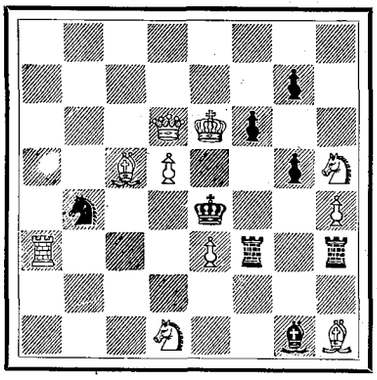
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 646.

By J. A. ROS.

From *Swedish Chess Problems.*

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

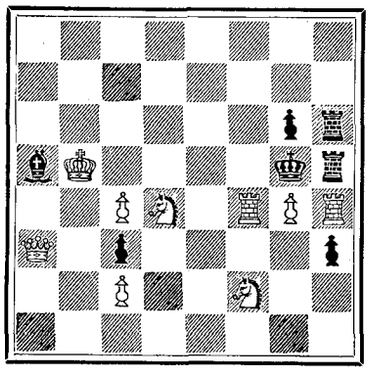
8; 6 p 1; 3 Q K p 2; 2 B P 2 p S; 1 S 2 k 2 P; R 3 P r 1 r; 8; 3 S 2 b B.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 647.

By A. TSCHEPUMOW.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

8; 8; 6 p r; b K 4 k r; 2 P S 1 R P R; Q 1 p 4 p; 2 P 2 S 2; 8.

White mates in three moves.

The Rev. John Owen.

English papers announce the death of the Rev John Owen, one of the foremost amateurs of Great Britain. He died about a fortnight ago, at the age of 78. The Rev. Mr. Owen was born at Marchington, Staffordshire, and went to Trinity College, Cambridge, was graduated in 1850, took his M.A. degree three years later, and entered Holy Orders, his first curacy being in Putney. Mr. Owen was then making such rapid strides in Chess as to be included in the ranks of the leading English Masters, such as Staunton, Buckle, Barnes, Bird, and Boden; and he was deemed

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The business is not an experiment, but is old and well established. It is organized on sound, logical, business principles, and is managed by business men of high standing and great experience.

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Diminutive Grand. 1902 style of case.

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The Small Grand.

ABOVE we show our latest triumph—a diminutive grand piano. Taking but little more room or money than an upright, it has, by an ingenious arrangement, strings as long and a soundboard as large as many big grands. A remarkable volume and purity of tone results. Your old piano will help purchase one of these beautiful instruments. We invite correspondence.

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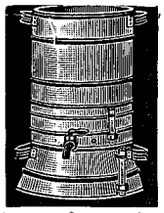
Ivers & Pond Piano Co., 121 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.



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worthy to be one of the opponents of the American player Morphy during the latter's memorable visit to London in 1858. He played a series of four games with that youthful genius, winning one; but in a subsequent series of five games, Morphy conceding the odds of Pawn and move, Mr. Owen drew two but did not win a game. In the famous British Chess-Association Tournament in Birmingham, in 1858, he won the first two rounds, but lost in the final round to Lowenthal. In 1860 he made even games with the renowned Austrian expert, Kolish, each winning four games. Owen was a type of the sturdy Englishman of the old school, and will always be remembered as an ardent devotee of the game and a chivalrous opponent.—*The Sun*, New York.

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The scoring of Draws in the Monte Carlo Tourney is as follows: For the first Draw each player is scored ¼ of a point. The game is then replayed for the other ½ point, and if the second game is drawn, each player wins an additional ¼ point, making the score for that game ½ point each; but if one player wins when the drawn game is replayed, the win is scored the remaining ½ point, making his total score for that game ¾, and his opponent ¼.

The score is as follows:

	Won.	*Lost.*		*Won.*	*Lost.*
Maroczy	8¼	2¼	Gunsberg	7	5
Janowski	6½	3	Popiel	4½	6¾
Pillsbury	8	3	Napier	4¾	6¼
Marshall	7	4	Albin	5	5½
Mieses	5½	4½	Scheve	2½	7½
Schlechter	5¾	4¼	Mason	4¾	5¾
Tschigorin	5¼	4½	Marco	4	6½
Teichmann	7½	3	Eisenberg	3½	6½
Wolf	5¾	3¾	Reggio	2½	8½
Tarrasch	6	4½	Mortimer	1	10

JANOWSKI BEATS GUNSBERG.

French Defense.

JANOWSKI. *White.*	GUNSBERG. *Black.*	JANOWSKI. *White.*	GUNSBERG. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 3	11 B—K B 4	P—Q Kt 3
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	12 P—B 3	B—Kt 2
3 Kt—Q B 3	P x P	13 Q R—Q sq	Q—Q 4
4 Kt x P	Kt—Q 2 (a)	14 B-K 5 (c)	Q R—K sq
5 Kt—K B 3	B—K 2	15 B-Kt sq	P—B 4
6 B—Q 3	K Kt—B 3	16 K R-K sq	P—Kt 3
7 Castles	Kt x Kt	17 P—K R 3	Q—B 3
8 B x Kt	Kt—B 3	18 Q—K 3	Kt—Q 4 (d)
9 B—Q 3	P—B 3 (b)	19 Q—R 6	P—B 3 (e)
10 Q—K 2	Castles	20 B x Kt P	Resigns.

Notes by Emil Kemeny in The North American, Philadelphia.

(a) A variation introduced by Mr. A. K. Robinson, of Philadelphia. The play is quite satisfactory, and has been repeatedly adopted by Champion Lasker.

(b) Hardly good. Castles at once, or P—Q Kt 3 and B—Kt 2 would have been in order.

(c) White plans a King's-side attack, and properly selects this move to prevent his opponent from getting his Queen to the King's side.

(d) Kt—Q 2, followed eventually by Kt x B, might have saved the game. The move selected gives White a speedy win.

(e) B—B 3 would have been answered with Kt—Kt 5, while Kt—B 3 would not have been satisfactory on account of P—Q 5 and Kt—Kt 5, or B—K 4 and Kt—Kt 5. The play selected is answered brilliantly with B x Kt P, to be followed by Q x P ch and Kt—Kt 5, Black being placed into a mating position.

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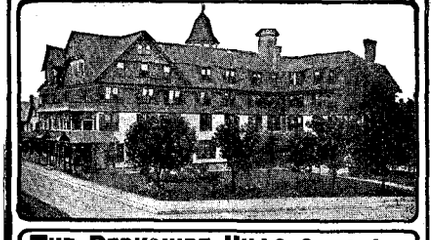

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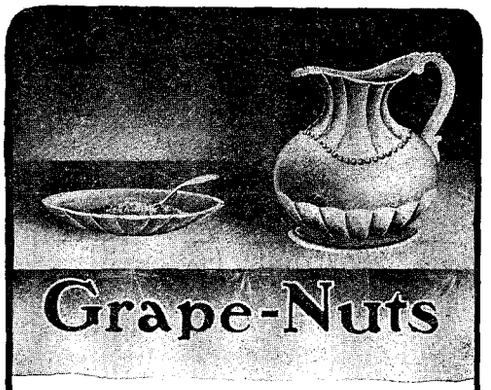

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